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GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Haywar's Heath, 27th December, 1881.
"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it.—I am yours truly,
"(Rev.) H. Thomas.
"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

GALVANISM v. GREAT WEAKNESS

in LIMBS.

"The Breyth Collieries, near Burton-on-Trent,
"Nov. 8, 1881.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased at being able to say that the Galvanic Belt I obtained from you for John Gadsby, who met with such a serious accident at these collieries, has been of inestimable service to him. After one month's wear, instead of being a helpless cripple, he is now walking eight or more miles a day, and talks of work being shortly resumed. He desires me to express his gratitude for your kindness in supplying the Belt at a cheap rate. You may use any part of my letter for public benefit if you wish—I am, yours truly,
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."
"GEO. FIKKINGTON."

GALVANISM v. ACUTE RHEUMATISM and CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

"85, Tarring-street, St. George's, E., Oct. 28, 1881.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to tell you that since wearing your Galvanic Chain Bands, for the arms I have never had the least return of the acute rheumatism, and I take the opportunity of thanking you for the short band for the throat. I suffer from chronic bronchitis of 20 years' standing, and every winter I wear your Chain Band, from which I always find perfect relief, and it never fails me.
"You may make what use you like of this letter, and I will answer any inquiries.—I am, dear Sir, yours gratefully,
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."
"B. A. KIPPAX."

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers have re-assembled, but the business done has hitherto been only formal. M. Gambetta is believed to be resolved on early introducing *scrutin de liste* and the revision of the Senate, staking the existence of his Cabinet on the acceptance of these measures by the Assembly.

On Saturday the Senate commenced the annual election of its office-bearers, and the Chamber did not get beyond the re-election of M. Brisson to the Presidency before adjourning to Thursday. He received 296 votes, there being sixteen blank bulletins. On Nov. 3 he received 347, but there was then a fuller attendance, and proxies are unavailable in the secret ballots, by which office-bearers are chosen. A letter was read from M. Floquet to state that his seat was vacant by his acceptance of the Prefecture of the Seine. A short address was delivered in each House by the senior member, who temporarily presided. In the Senate the speech of the provisional president, M. G. de Rumilly, derived some interest from the plainness with which he dealt with the question of the revision of the Constitution. He remarked that hostile parties were daily dwindling into insignificance, and the Republican party had nothing to apprehend except the consequences of what faults it might commit. It was bound to pursue a policy founded upon reason, and eschew one founded upon passion. He had through a life, which was now a very long one, been the steadfast opponent of personal government, and that duty he would not shrink from at the close of his career. In conclusion he told the Government that an Assembly which yielded and collapsed under the slightest pressure could not afford any efficient support.

On Thursday the Chamber elected its remaining office-bearers. The four candidates of the Left, MM. Lepère, Philippoteaux, Goblet, and Tirard, were elected vice-presidents. Those of the Extreme and Radical Left—the latter a new group 107 strong, of a shade intermediate between the Gambettists and the Intransigents—were defeated, M. Boyasset, the highest of the three, mustering 141 votes, as compared with M. Tirard's 199. The Reactionaries were offered, as before, one of the eight secretariats; but they declined any longer to accept this meagre share of honours, and all the eight were accordingly filled up by Republicans. MM. de Mahy, Madier de Montjeau, and Margaine were re-elected questors.

M. Paul Bert has drawn up a Bill regulating private intermediate schools. Any Frenchman holding a University or educational diploma may open such an establishment on giving notice to the Academic Inspector, with a list of the teachers, any change among whom is to be notified within a fortnight.

The pastorals prescribing prayers for Parliament on the Sunday after its meeting have hitherto served as an opportunity for reflections on the powers that be, but this time the Bishops have circumspectly enjoined political neutrality. The Archbishop of Cambrai directs his clergy, placing themselves outside and above all party spirit, and beholding merely the country's needs and future, to implore the God of Clovis and of St. Louis to bless and protect this fair portion of Jesus Christ's kingdom on earth. The Bishop of Vannes remarks that this Session opens on a critical and disquieting situation, that sooner or later Parliament will have to settle fundamental religious and social questions, and that the clergy anxiously await deliberations and votes on which depend the prosperity of the country and the liberty of the Church. He urges that it is better to be silent, to wait, and to suffer than to indulge in rashness or defiance; and exhorts them, at a time when priests are exposed to accusations and calumnies, to imitate the prudence and mildness of their superiors. He quotes the "warning of an authoritative voice" (the Comte de Chambord) as to keeping religion disconnected from politics; and hopes that, if the Church and France are destined to weep over the ingratitude and revolt of children unmindful of obligations and real interests, not one of these will be found in the sanctuary. This pastoral, it is directed, is not to be read in churches. The newly appointed Bishop of Limoges describes politics as not noble or lofty enough to deserve the honours of the Christian pulpit, comments on the instability of French systems of government and Cabinets, and enjoins the priests, amid such fluctuations and so divided a society, to hold aloof from party strife, preaching the Gospel alone:—

It would be debasing religion to try and adapt it to a political system. Let us render to Cæsar what is Cæsar's, and to God what is God's. The priest, in the name of the sacred rights of human liberty, may have his political leanings, but it is not to assert or propagate them from the pulpit that he is a priest.

The Bishop enjoins caution, even in private conversation, as regards the local authorities, who, if praiseworthy, may be freely spoken of, but if not, should be the object of silence; and he remarks that when priests complain to their diocesan or mayors or municipal councillors, it sometimes turns out that these priests have stoutly opposed their election:—

Unless they are true Christians or men of great judgment, which is always rare, you must expect to be treated as vanquished. When a man descends into the political arena, it is very difficult not to deal blows. It is much more difficult not to receive any.

An audacious robbery was committed on Wednesday. A man styling himself Colonel Gaston, and representing himself as an American, went into a jeweller's shop, chose jewellery to the amount of 246,000*fr.*, locked it up in a leather bag, and tendered a cheque in payment. On this being demurred to, he said he would cash the cheque at a money-changer's, and quitted the shop, apparently leaving the bag on the counter. He did not return, and on the bag being forced open it proved to be full of worthless articles. It is supposed that a customer who entered during the negotiations to buy some studs was an accomplice, and brought him a second bag, and diverted the jeweller's attention while the substitution of one for the other was being effected.

GERMANY.—On Saturday evening the official *Reichsanzeiger*, without a word of comment or explanation, gave the most conspicuous place in its columns to the following declaration by the Emperor:—

"The right of the King to conduct the Government and policy of Prussia according to his own discretion is limited by the Constitution (of January 31, 1850), but not abolished. The Government Acts

(or documents) of the King require the counter-signature of a Minister, and, as was also the case before the Constitution was issued, have to be represented by the King's Ministers, but they nevertheless remain Government acts of the King, from whose decisions they result, and who thereby constitutionally expresses his will and pleasure. It is, therefore, not admissible, and leads to obscuration of the constitutional rights of the King, when their exercise is so spoken of as if they emanated from the Ministers for the time being responsible for them, and not from the King himself. The Constitution of Prussia is the expression of the monarchical tradition of this country, whose development is based on the living and actual relations of its Kings to the people. These relations, moreover, do not admit of being transferred to the Ministers appointed by the King, for they attach to the person of the King. Their preservation, too, is a political necessity for Prussia. It is, therefore, my will that both in Prussia and in the legislative bodies of the Realm (or *Reich*) there may be no doubt left as to my own constitutional right and that of my successors to personally conduct the policy of my Government, and that the theory shall always be gained that the (doctrine of the) inviolability of the King, which has always existed in Prussia, and is enunciated by Article 43 of the Constitution, or the necessity of a responsible counter-signature of my Government acts, deprives them of the character of Royal and independent decisions. It is the duty of my Ministers to support my constitutional rights by protecting them from doubt and obscurity, and I expect the same from all State servants (*Beamten*) who have taken to me the official oath. I am far from wishing to impair the freedom of elections, but in the case of those officials who are entrusted with the execution of my Government acts, and may, therefore, in conformity with the disciplinary law, forfeit their situations, the duty solemnly undertaken by their oath of service also applies to the representation by them of the policy of my Government during election times. The faithful performance of this duty I will thankfully recognise, and I expect from all officials that, in view of their oath of allegiance, they will refrain from all agitation against my Government also during elections.—Jan. 4, 1882.—WILHELM. VON BISMARCK. To the Ministry of State."

It may readily be imagined, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, that this somewhat startling declaration forms the all-engrossing topic of the day. Simply put, it is an effort on the part of the King of Prussia to interpret certain articles of the Constitution in the same sense understood by him and his advisers:—

"Article 43 declares that 'the person of the King is inviolable,' while Article 44 runs:—'The King's Ministers are responsible. All Government Acts (or documents) to be valid require the counter-signature of a Minister, who thereby takes upon him the responsibility for them.' To these two articles the declaration above given refers. It affirms and demands three distinct things: first, that the counter-signature of any State paper by a Minister shall not be regarded as destroying the character of its directly Royal and personal authorship; secondly, that all State servants—an immensely large class in Prussia—shall, no matter what their private convictions may be, support, or at least refrain from actively opposing the Government at election times; and, thirdly, that these political principles shall not only be conceded to the present ruler of Prussia and Germany, but also to his successor, and be regarded as part and parcel of the Constitution. The excitement produced by these demands may well be imagined. Their origin, it is perceived, is of very recent date. Voting in Germany is by ballot and secret, but it is no secret that a very large proportion of the *Beamten* and miscellaneous servants of the State dropped papers into the urns at the late general election with the names of Liberal members inscribed on them."

The German Reichstag reassembled on Monday after the recess. Herr von Hertling, an Ultramontane deputy, having brought forward an interpellation regarding the further development of the German Factory Laws, Prince Bismarck spoke for nearly an hour and a half in defence of his projects for the benefit of the working classes. According to the summary given in Reuter's telegram, the Chancellor said he regarded the interpellation as the indication of an intention to support the Government in their reforming efforts, and as such it deserved his thanks. He was strongly of opinion that the basis of those efforts must be the formation of close corporations. The objects of the Government, continued the Prince, were clearly defined in the Imperial message which he had read at the opening of the Reichstag. After the introduction of the Bill for insuring workmen against accidents, he had become convinced that nothing could be done except on a corporative basis, and that centralisation could not be of the least use in this matter. In his preparations he was disturbed by the result of the elections, from which he was forced to conclude that the mass of the working men disapproved his plans, and placed more confidence in a system of private associations than in the scheme proposed by the Government. The Emperor was anxious that the settlement of the working man's question should be taken in hand during his lifetime, but the working man himself repelled the efforts of the Government. He (Prince Bismarck) foresaw that his advances would be rejected, but he wished that it should be done publicly, for he would then have done his duty. With regard to the question of the Sunday's rest, the Prince continued, he took his stand with Herr von Hertling on the ground of Christianity. Despite the outcry of the Press and Parliament, he could not understand why that standpoint should be disregarded by legislators. Christianity had always been, and continued to be, the basis of German polity. After expressing his desire to shorten, if possible, the excessive hours of labour exacted from men, he said that by relieving them from taxes, much alleviation might be afforded them, and this could be effected if the tobacco monopoly were adopted. At the close of Prince Bismarck's speech Herr Eugen Richter rose. He reproached the Prince with always dragging the name of the Emperor into the debate when a doubtful question was before the House, declared that the Prince was the advocate, not of the poor man but of the employer, and accused him of impeding all legislation for improving the condition of the working

man. Before Herr Richter had concluded his speech Prince Bismarck left the House, as did most of the Conservatives. The Clericals, however, remained. The debate was then adjourned. It was resumed on Tuesday, but elicited no very noteworthy incident, except a characteristic speech from Herr Stöcker.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Reichstag, Dr. Windthorst introduced his motion for the repeal of the law prohibiting the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without Government authorisation. The Ultramontane leader, in defending his proposal, said that it should have been brought forward long ago. It was urgent to do away with disastrous fraternal strife in Germany, and it was just in the interest of the consolidation of the Empire that the speaker made a proposal which would pave the way to the reconciliation of existing contradictions. Dr. Windthorst pointed out that the motion was not intended to create any privileges for Catholics, but only to obtain for them the rights which were possessed by all religious persuasions in every liberally-disposed State. No one abroad, he added, had ever comprehended how a nation of thinkers could set aside these guarantees of religious liberty. The speaker proceeded to observe that, except in the National Liberal and Free Conservative Press, his motion had everywhere received more or less support. He stated that the discretionary powers applied for by the Government in the July Bill would not remove the grievances of the Catholics any more than the present lenient application of the May Laws sufficed to do away with all the oppression of the Cultur-Kampf. Dr. Windthorst said, in conclusion, that the adoption of his motion would be the first sign that men were tired of strife in the German Empire, and only desired peace and concord. In the course of the debate, Herr von Kleist-Retzow, on behalf of the Conservatives, and Dr. Hobrecht, on behalf of the National Liberals, spoke against the motion, while Dr. Virchow, in the name of the majority of the Progressist party, supported it. The last-named speaker called upon the Federal Council to state their views on the subject. Herr von Boetticher, Secretary of State, in reply, said that the Federal Council could not depart from the attitude of reserve which they had hitherto observed in the discussion. The question before the House was one for the abrogation of a law, and the Government could only approach the question constitutionally after the Reichstag had adopted the motion. If the Emperor, he concluded, should now give his assent to the introduction of a measure such as nobody had thought of last year, it ought to be received with thanks and reverence. Ultimately the debate was adjourned.

The second reading of the motion of Herr Windthorst for the exercise of the ecclesiastical functions by Roman Catholic clergymen without State authorisation was agreed to on Thursday in the German Reichstag by 233 votes against 115. It is expected by the Conservatives that this will pave the way to a complete revision of the May laws, and that the motion will be adopted by the Government.

RUSSIA.—Three hundred and fifty of the individuals who were arrested during the late riots at Warsaw are awaiting trial. The remainder have been set at liberty. The refreshment and drinking houses have been ordered to close every afternoon, till further notice, at five o'clock, the punishment for disobedience being twenty-five lashes. Persons now arrested are transported at once to other towns, as the Warsaw gaols are all filled. It is now admitted that an alarm of fire was simultaneously raised in several churches in the city.

From the Russo-Chinese frontier it is reported that a serious collision has taken place between the Chinese and Khirghese inhabitants. It appears that the Chinese had for some time made raids into Russian territory, and pillaged the Russian Khirghese. The latter in turn attacked and massacred the inhabitants of two Chinese settlements and routed a force of 350 men.

Further discoveries as to the peculation by Russian officials are being made, and it has now been discovered that enormous districts which formerly belonged to the Russian Crown have passed into other hands without the knowledge of the Government.

ITALY.—There was an important gathering on Monday to commemorate the death of King Victor Emmanuel. Crowds of people were passing into the Pantheon during the whole day, and a great number of wreaths, many of great beauty, were laid before the altar. It was strange, as the procession came down the Capitoline, to hear two wolves in their rocky den on the side of the hill howling in response to the bands. The correspondents generally attribute to the Romans a determination to give a very special significance to the commemoration of the anniversary as a protest against any foreign interference between Italy and the Pope. The King and Queen prayed for some time at the tomb of the late King. The *Opinione* remarks that no better answer could be given to the audacious discussion of Italy's right to Rome than this pilgrimage to the sepulchre of the great King who led the nation thither.

Meanwhile, a telegram from Rome, published by the *Defense*, a Paris paper, affirms as a fact that Prince Bismarck has sent "a courteous but very explicit note" to the Quirinal, in which he very clearly states the opinion that the independence of the Pope cannot be regarded as a question of Italian home politics, but as an international question. The note, it is said, also declares Prince Bismarck's intention to bring about the meeting of a congress, with a view to making the guarantee for the independence of the Holy See stronger and more effectual. The telegram to the *Defense* expresses the belief that Russia, Austria, Germany, England, and Spain are in favour of holding a congress as early as possible, while France has not yet declared her views. The *Defense* adds:—

"We learn from a good source that every preparation is absolutely complete for the departure of the Pope, should he deem it impossible to stay in Rome any longer. Several houses have been taken in Malta, through the medium of a French Bishop, in which the sacred congregations could instal themselves, and the Pontifical archives be safely lodged."

On the other hand, Cardinal Schwarzenberg, who only recently returned from the Eternal City to Austria, in reply to the congratulations of the clergy

of his diocese, assured them last week at Prague that "the Holy Father does not intend to leave Rome. On the contrary, he is ready fearlessly to fulfil his duties as supreme pastor, and, if it be the will of Heaven, even to sacrifice his life in the discharge of the functions of his office."

According to a despatch from Paris the French Government has intimated to the Pope that if he quits Italy the Concordat with France will be immediately annulled.

AMERICA.—The closing addresses to the jury began on Thursday, Mr. Davidge opening for the Government. He commented upon the summing up of the testimony, directing his efforts chiefly to demolishing the defence's insanity theory. Guiteau at first was quiet, but as Mr. Davidge warmed he became nervous and restless. He then began his usual interruptions, which Mr. Davidge passed unnoticed, except in one instance, where Mr. Davidge, pausing in his speech, said, "Just listen to you, but your talk is so weak. It is hardly worth listening to." Guiteau continued his interruptions, but finally subsided, as Mr. Davidge steadily disregarded them. Mr. Davidge described Guiteau's character as having the daring of the vulture with the heart of the wolf. He had a greater fear of the mob than of the law.

HERZEGOVINA.—The Ragusa correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing on the 7th inst., says:—

"All telegrams purporting to describe the total or partial submission of the Crivoscian insurgents are absolutely without foundation. On the contrary, never were the Crivoscians in better spirits. Provisions and ammunition continue to abound; the mountaineers of the tract between Cattaro and Spitz, sometimes known as Austrian Albania, have taken arms and are assuming an attitude as defiant as that of their Crivoscian brothers. The first blood has already been shed on Dalmatian soil. A patrol of gendarmes advancing up the glen of Kameno, about two hours above Castelnuovo, came upon two armed Herzegovinians and summoned them to surrender. On their refusing, a gendarme fired and wounded one of the Herzegovinians in the arm. Thereupon the rest of the Herzegovinian band, who were not far behind, hurried up and made short work of the gendarmes, four of whom were literally hacked to pieces, the others managing to escape in the darkness. Meanwhile the Austrian authorities are hastening their preparations for an assault on the Crivoscian positions in the spring, and 500 Dalmatian workmen have been set to construct in all haste a road towards Crivoscia on the Herzegovinian side. But the attempt to introduce the Austrian military conscription into Herzegovina itself is producing a counter movement of far more serious import. The Herzegovinian leaders, with consummate audacity, are utilising the Austrian conscription lists to swell their own ranks, and the renowned chief Stojar Kovachewich is at present engaged in receiving the oaths of adhesion from the youths whose names are down for Austrian service. The insurgent camps already formed in central Herzegovina are daily being joined by fresh batches of malcontents. The wild mountainous district about Nevesinje, the scene of the first uprising against the Turks in 1875, seems likely to be the scene of the first serious outbreak against the Austrians in 1882."

TRIPOLI.—Intelligence which has been delayed in transit, has reached here that some French missionaries have been murdered near Ghadames. According to a letter sent by the Governor of Ghadames to the Governor General of Tripoli, three missionaries, belonging to the order of Pères Blancs, together with some Algerian attendants, started on a journey from Ghadames to Ghat, and after travelling for one day, were surprised by a body of Triaricks, who killed the missionaries. The attendants, whose lives were spared, brought the news to Ghadames, where two missionaries had remained in safety. The intelligence causes uneasiness to the Turkish authorities in Tripoli.

EGYPT.—The following is the text of the Collective Note received by the British and French Consuls-General on Saturday evening, and communicated by them on Sunday to the Khedive:—

You have already been charged on several occasions to acquaint the Khedive and the Egyptian Government with the determination of England and France to support his Highness and the Government against difficulties of various kinds which might impede the progress of public affairs in Egypt. The two Powers are perfectly agreed on this subject; and recent circumstances, notably the assembling of the Chamber of Delegates, have offered them the occasion of once more exchanging views on the matter. I request you to declare to the Khedive that the British and French Governments consider the maintenance of his Highness on the throne under the conditions sanctioned by successive firmans of the Porte, and which they have officially accepted, as being at present and in the future the only possible guarantee for the maintenance of order and the development of the general prosperity of the country, in which England and France are equally interested. The two Governments are closely associated in their determination to ward off by their united efforts all causes of internal and external complications which might menace the régime established in Egypt. They have no doubt that the publicly expressed assurance of their formal intention in this respect will contribute to prevent dangers which the Khedive's Government might have to dread—which dangers, moreover, would certainly find England and France united to face them. They hope that the Khedive himself will derive from this assurance the confidence and strength which he requires to direct the destinies of Egypt and its people.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on Monday, says:—

The despatch produced for the moment a good effect, but no solution of the present state of affairs, and was principally directed against Turkish intervention. It is not known whether the Porte is playing its own hand merely, or is urged on by other Powers; but the Turkish influence is undoubtedly increasing, and cannot forbode good. Even Sherif Pasha's speech in the Chamber was full of praises of the Sultan, to whom he attributes all the advantages and privileges enjoyed by Egypt. The Notables, calling themselves the National party, do not believe that England and France can well interfere conjointly and materially, and they pay no heed to the despatches. The Khedive probably would follow the councils of England and France, but he is not master of the situation.

In a telegram the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The identical Note of England and France concerning Egypt has caused a great sensation here. According to the views entertained here, the Western Powers are not entitled to consider Egypt their special domain; but I have not yet heard whether Germany and Austria intend to take any action in the matter. The chief of the recent Turkish Mission, Mushir Ali Nizam, recently while here told me that he considered Arabi Bey an honest and patriotic man, whose request that the Egyptian army should be raised to 18,000 men was quite in accordance with the Sultan's wishes. The impression I gathered was that Arabi Bey had been acting as the agent of the Sultan, and to-day I have heard from a diplomatic source that this is really the case. The *Politische Correspondenz* states that Mr. Gladstone is inclined to accept the theory of "Egypt for the Egyptians," and thus to separate Egypt from Turkey. He would make Egypt an independent State under a European prince, and under the collective guarantee of the European Powers, since this would secure free navigation through the Suez Canal better than under the present state of affairs, which is constantly threatening a revolution. The English Government, according to the semi-official organ in question, has, however, been prevented from carrying out this policy because France refuses to agree to a collective European control in place of the present ascendancy of England and France.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The Central News Ballinrobe correspondent telegraphs that the two missing bailiffs—Huddy and his nephew—were found dead in Lough Mask on Wednesday night, their bodies being chained together. This diabolical outrage has created intense excitement in the district. This report as to the finding of the bodies has been contradicted.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* points out, as one of the most gratifying and hopeful omens as to the state of Ireland, the successful vindication of the law at the winter assizes, especially in Cork. "The juries there," he says, "have shown a firmness, independence, and courage, which have attracted universal attention, and revived the respect for the constitutional system of trial by jury which had been all but extinguished by so many flagrant failures of justice. There are also other encouraging signs appearing in the horizon, although the general prospect is dark and dismal. Here and there one sees indications of returning honesty and spirit on the part of the tenants, and some rents are being quietly paid. It demands, however, an effort of courage which few can make to face the risk of incurring the vengeance of the violent propagandists. Within the past few days there have been instances which showed that the terrorism which sustains the "No Rent" manifesto is unsparing, and there is no warrant for the belief that intimidation is less than it was last year, although the list of crimes is shorter. On the contrary, all accounts tell of its extension and more formidable character."

Owing to the serious aspect of affairs in the county of Limerick, detachments of Guards have been summoned from Dublin; and these are patrolling the country with the chief object of preventing Land League hunts which have been organised. Those who have been under police protection will now be guarded by soldiers, the police resuming their ordinary duties. A people's hunt took place on Saturday, near Maryborough. Over one hundred horsemen collected, and with the assistance of dogs bearing on their collars such names as "Buckshot," "Revolver," "Dynamite," "Rack-rent," &c., destroyed a large quantity of game. A similar hunt took place on Saturday at Knock, near Kilrush.

A man named Bernard Stephenson, who lived near Welsh Island, Kildare, was found dead by the roadside on Saturday. Two men named Carton and Grace, who were last seen in his company, have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered him. A farmer named Hayes died at New Pallas on Saturday from the effects of a beating which he received some time since while on his way home. The houses of two farmers residing on the townland of Aughaballogue, near Coashford, were visited on Friday night by a party of armed men, who fired shots and used other intimidation in order to prevent them from paying their rents. The windows of the houses were broken, and notices were posted on the doors threatening evil consequences to those who disobeyed the "No Rent" mandate. The property belongs to Colonel Graves, and the agent, Mr. M. Townsend, was to visit the place next day to collect the rents. The police force in the district has been increased, and a guard placed at the house of the sexton to protect the Aughaballogue Church. When two policemen were on Friday night returning from duty at Carraghroe, nine miles distant from Roscommon, to Ballagh Station, a quarrel took place or was got up between some men at a public-house. The constables went to separate them, and being themselves drawn apart, one of them was caught by the throat, thrown down, and his rifle taken from him. The man who took it went off through the fields, but the constable, regaining his feet, drew a revolver, and, being joined by his comrade, arrested three of the men who remained on the road, and took them to Ballagh. A party of police, headed by a sub-inspector, afterwards went from Roscommon and arrested three other persons. The rifle was not recovered.

A few days ago a large cask, weighing nearly half a ton, was received at the Tralee Station of the Limerick and Kerry Railway, consigned to a fictitious name. Suspicion being aroused, the police were communicated with, and on the cask being opened it was found to contain a large number of rifles and ammunition. No one came to claim the cask. Early yesterday the police seized a large case containing revolvers and rifles at North Wall, Dublin. It was addressed to a clergyman in the village of Clara, King's County, but the address was fictitious.

The tenants of Lord Dunraven met the agent on Saturday, when an agreement was come to whereby they and the landlord should appoint arbitrators to arrange as to the rent which shall be paid by them in future.

The cattle and horses of four tenants on the estate of Sir Erasmus Dixon Burrows, which had been seized by the sheriff for non-payment of rent, were sold on Saturday in the public square of the town of Kildare.

A pastoral letter from the Archbishop and Bishops

of the disestablished Church of Ireland was read in the churches on Sunday, appointing yesterday as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the present state of the country.

A circular has been issued by the secretaries appointed at the Tenants' Right Conference held in Belfast last April, convening a meeting of delegates from the several county associations in Belfast, on the 13th inst., to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the administration of the Land Act and the policy promulgated by the landlords at the recent meeting in Dublin.

The house of a tenant of Lord Clonbrock, residing at Lurgan, county Galway, was surrounded on Monday night by a party of men, and several shots were fired into it. One of the inmates had a narrow escape. The house of William Desmond, a farmer, residing at Ballymacoda, near Youghal, was fired into on Saturday night. A National teacher named Daly, of Kilmaley, Ennis, was visited by a body of men with blackened faces, who fired three shots into his house without effect. They then dragged him to an out-office and administered an oath to him that he would not further proceed against a man named Harne for the recovery of £100 lent to him five years ago. While a gamekeeper named Chamberlain was going over the grounds of Lord de Vesci, at Clonaderran, near Maryborough, on Sunday, he met a party of about fifty men with dogs. They were evidently poaching, and upon his approaching them he was fired at by three men, but was not hit. Two constables who were in the neighbourhood went to the assistance of the gamekeeper, whereupon the poachers fled. Five arrests have been made. Early on Monday morning a stack of wheat, the property of Mr. Alkena, a poor-law guardian in the county Armagh, was destroyed by fire. A riot occurred at Crossmaglen, county Armagh, on Monday, when the Rev. Bernard Mooney, the Roman Catholic curate of Crossmaglen, and fourteen tenant-farmers were charged before the magistrates with having formed part of a riotous and disorderly mob who attacked an escort of police and rescued two prisoners. During the trial a large crowd of persons collected in and about the court-house, and their conduct became so disorderly that the police were directed by the magistrates to clear the building. Thereupon riotous conduct ensued, and the police being unable to carry out the instructions of the magistrates, it was found necessary to adjourn further proceedings. Two sub-constables of police, who were on special duty on Sunday between Loughlin and Foynes, county Limerick, quarrelled and fought on their way home. One of them received such injuries that his depositions have been taken.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, on Monday, an application was made to Mr. Justice Barry on behalf of Miss Hannah Reynolds, a prisoner in Cork city gaol, for a writ of *certiorari*, directed to the justices of Castletown-Berehaven, county Cork, ordering them to send up the records of conviction and committal of the traverser with the view of having them quashed, and that the traverser might be set at liberty, on the ground that the conviction was irregular, that there was no legal offence disclosed on the face of the warrant, and that the committal was contrary to law. The charge was that the traverser "incited one Catherine Murphy, a tenant of the Earl of Bantry, to refuse to pay rent due by her to the said Earl." Counsel submitted that, "no threats nor intimidation being alleged to have been used, and none having been used in fact, the warrant was insufficient. Conditional orders for a writ of *habeas corpus* and a *certiorari* were granted.

At the Dunmanway (county Cork) Petty Sessions on Monday, six members of the Ladies' Land League were prosecuted by the police for holding an illegal meeting on the 18th of December. The magistrates dismissed the case, as they did not think the evidence strong enough to warrant conviction. Two members of the League were also summoned for using abusive language to a police-constable; but the cases were dismissed without prejudice, the attorney for the defence holding that the summonses should have been founded on written informations. The ladies were cheered on leaving the court by a large crowd, and several hands were present in town from the neighbouring districts.

The trial of the three men, Begley, McCarthy, and McNamara, for the outrage upon a farmer named Healy and his wife, at Farran, was concluded on Monday. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the jury, said it was a surprising thing that such an outrage should occur within a few miles of Cork city. The parish of Ovens appeared to be quite a happy one, the farmers having nothing to complain of, except that they were asked to pay their rent. In April last it had two Governments—one being what he might call the suzerainty of the Queen, and the other the active Government of the Land League. The Healy family, on whom this terrible outrage had been committed, were well-conducted, poor people, and had never committed any offence, except that of going as caretakers into the farm from which a brother of one of the prisoners had been evicted. This was a grave contravention of the Land League code, punishable, not alone by personal violence, but by that social ostracism which was the most powerful weapon the League had for enforcing its decrees. About three weeks afterwards Healy's house was attacked, and himself and his family cast out to lie all night without food, clothing, or covering of any kind. The jury, after deliberating for an hour and a half, were unable to agree to a verdict, and were discharged. The prisoners were liberated on their own recognizances.

The tenants on the estate of Lord Digby, of Geashill, having asked for a substantial reduction upon the last gale of rent, his lordship, in reply, has expressed surprise at the request after the bountiful harvest, and states that unless the rents are paid he will immediately issue writs against the tenants. A number of tenants on the estate of Lord Limerick have been informed by the agent that in future no reduction will be made in their rents. The tenants on the property of Mr. Robert Hunt, J.P., Greenhill, county Limerick, last week refused a liberal reduction on their rents, and have since been informed that no reduction will now be allowed.

Besides the seizure of arms, ammunition, and dynamite in a cave in Cork on Tuesday, the Irish police on the same day made two other seizures of a similar kind. It is stated from Tralee that at the Limerick and Kerry Railway Station on Tuesday the police opened a cask and found in it twenty rifles,

with sword-bayonets, and 1,100 rounds of ball-cartridge. The Clonmel police, too, seized a large box containing arms and ammunition which was being sent from Portlaw to Dublin. A man who booked the box was arrested. A very large number of arms have recently been given up to the police in the neighbourhood of Lismore and in other districts in the south of Ireland.

While a number of men were returning from local races at Clonmult, in county Cork, on Monday night, they fired into the house of a farmer named Desmond. The latter was a member of the Land League, but had paid his rent. Desmond and his family escaped injury. An attack was made the same evening on the house of Mr. Hackett, late sub-sheriff of Roscommon, who resides at Ardcarne, near Boyle. Several large stones were thrown through the window, and Mr. Hackett's son had a very narrow escape. A determined attempt was made on Tuesday to resist the removal of some property purchased by representatives of the Property Defence Association at a sheriff's sale for rent at Grange Castle, Edenderry, Queen's County.

Tuesday night's *Dublin Gazette* contained the usual return of the agrarian outrages reported to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary in Ireland during the month of December. The gross total is 574, as compared with 520 in the month of November, and 490 in October. The largest number of outrages is again reported from the province of Munster, the total being 282, against 237 in the previous month. Leinster returns 137, against 129 in November; Connaught 110, against the same number in the preceding month; and Ulster 65, against 44. The return is made up as follows:—Murder, 4; firing at the person, 10; assaulting the police, 16; assaults endangering life, 2; incendiary fires, 38; burglaries and robberies, 2; taking and holding forcible possession, 6; killing, cutting, or maiming cattle, 12; levying contributions, 1; demanding or robbery of arms, 7; riot, 1; administering unlawful oaths, 5; intimidation by threatening notices, &c., 403; attacking houses, 4; injury to person, 29; firing into dwellings, 30; injury to or attempts to injure railway trains or highways, 3.

A proclamation declares King's County to be in a state of disturbance, and to require an additional establishment of police. The baronies of Boyleagh and Banagh, and certain parishes in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county Donegal, are declared to be a proscribed district under the Protection Act. Certain parishes in the county of Cavan are also proscribed under the Act.

At the Cork Winter Assizes on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, John Houlihan and John O'Brien pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with unlawful assembly, and with having attacked the dwelling-house of John Morris, of Glenageary, county Kerry, and with having stolen £10 from it. The evidence went to show that the prisoners, and a third man not returned for trial (named Jeremiah Breen), went to Morris's house on the 30th of November. They fired shots, broke in a window and door, knocked down Morris and kicked him, and extorted £10 17s. in money from Morris and his wife "to buy powder for Parnell." The prisoners were convicted, and were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude each.

On Wednesday sixty men of the Rifle Brigade and seventeen of the Royal Engineers were sent from Dublin to Edenderry, Queen's County, to strengthen the Hussars who are aiding the police force in protecting the Property Defence men at Grange Castle. When the force arrived at the bridge, which had been broken the previous day, they found it repaired. The trees were quickly removed by the Engineers, assisted by the Property Defence men, and all obstacles having been got rid of, the day's work was easily done. In the meantime Major Buchanan was engaged billeting the Rifles on the farmers of the county, so that the Land Leaguers will be likely to repent their hasty action when they find their homes filled with soldiers. On Thursday sixty more men of the Rifle Brigade were despatched.

The O'Connor Don, accompanied by a Roman Catholic clergyman, attended by arrangement a meeting of his tenants on Wednesday in the townlands of Ardsoran and Ardmoyle, about five miles from Boyle. After making reductions averaging 25 per cent. off the present rental, he offered to sell the tenants their separate holdings, which they accepted at a number of years' purchase decided on between them, thus giving practical effect to his opinions as to a peasant proprietary.

Mr. Patrick Egan has refused, on the part of the Land League, to pay their proportion of the guarantee fund for the abandoned Manufacturers' Exhibition in Dublin.

On Wednesday night a party of men made a raid for arms on all the farmers' houses in the Rusheen (Tipperary) district, carrying off a large number of fowling-pieces and other weapons. They stated that the arms would be returned when the Arms Act was repealed.

True bills have been returned by the grand jury of the Munster Winter Assizes against Connell, the man arrested at Mushra, and four others, for White-boyism.

Two men named Cahill and Duggan were captured on Tuesday morning while firing into the house of a farmer named Burke, near Feenagh, county Limerick.

At Lismore Presentment Sessions on Wednesday, with a full bench of magistrates, £400 was granted to Dr. Norman Thompson and two farmers, named Martin and Donohue, as compensation for malicious burning of farmhouses and ricks, and houghing of cattle.

Seven young men were arrested on Tuesday evening at Riverville, charged with violently assaulting a bailiff named Haniffy on the Dunsandle property whilst he was returning from Athenry on Monday last.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recog. used and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Cabinet Councils were held at the official residence of the Prime Minister on Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

The Conservatives of the North Riding of Yorkshire have adopted the Hon. Guy Cuthbert Dawnay as their candidate for the vacancy in that division, and the Liberals have brought forward Mr. S. Rowlandson, a tenant farmer.

The Press Association is informed that, on his arrival in England, Sir Evelyn Wood will receive the Queen's command to visit Osborne, and will be personally thanked by Her Majesty for his services in Natal.

Sir John Holker, Q.C., M.P., who has just been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in the place of the late Lord Justice Lush, will be sworn in before the Lord Chancellor on to-day (Saturday); and it is expected that the new Judge will take his seat in the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's-inn on Monday next.

We understand that Mr. E. W. Harcourt, the member for Oxfordshire, will renew this year his motion of last Session on the subject of highway management in a somewhat altered form of words, as follows:—

That in the opinion of this House immediate relief should in some form be afforded to ratepayers from the present unjust incidence of rates levied for the maintenance of main roads in England.

Mr. Harcourt does not intend to bring in a Bill next Session on the subject.

Lord Galway, M.P. for North Nottinghamshire, addressing his constituents at Nottingham, said the political outlook was anything but satisfactory. So far as he could gather, all that had been promised for next Session was a repetition of Mr. Bradlaugh, perhaps supported by the Government, and a muzzling of the House, which meant a dangerous attack upon the liberty of speech. Whilst admiring the manner in which Lord Hartington had managed his Lancashire campaign, he regretted that his Lordship had not made his moderation felt in the Cabinet.

There will be a Conservative demonstration at St. James's Hall, on the 17th of February, the Right Hon. W. H. Smith and Sir Charles Russell having accepted invitations to a dinner to be given by the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association.

Viscount and Viscountess Cranbrook have gone to the South of France for the winter.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the admission of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry as a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Sir T. E. Perry has recently retired, after a long and distinguished public service, from the Indian Council.

The Peers of Scotland met on Wednesday in Holyrood Palace, to elect a representative Peer in room of the late Lord Airlie. There was a large attendance both of Peers and the public. Protests were presented against the Earl of Mar and Kellie voting as Earl of Mar, from the Marquises of Bute and Huntly; the Earls of Carnwath, Crawford, Cassilis, Erroll, Galloway, Haddington, Kintore, Mansfield, Stair, and Morton; Viscounts Strathallan and Arbutnot, and Lord Blantyre. Lord Polwarth was elected by a large majority.

A new Conservative club was opened at Holloway on Wednesday under the title of the Beaconsfield Club. Addresses were delivered by local Conservatives on current political topics, and the attendance at this, the opening meeting, was encouraging. Mr. Leonard Bain, who presided, alluding to the oath question, said the efforts of the Government to foist an infidel traitor upon the Parliament of a loyal Christian nation deserved the strongest condemnation it was possible to give. He hoped and believed that those efforts would be unsuccessful, although probably the Government would adopt a system *cléture* to enable them to perform an act that would disgrace this country for ever. Resolutions against Mr. Bradlaugh's admission to Parliament and approving of the Fair Trade agitation were carried. A new Conservative working-men's club has been opened at Paddington, and a large number of members have joined. It is believed that this institution will prove a decided success both politically and financially, and every effort will be made to extend its influence in the locality. It is proposed to hold a number of meetings in order to obtain an emphatic expression of opinion on various national subjects from the working men of the locality. Efforts are being made to form a new Conservative club at Canonbury, so as to enable the Conservatives of the district to take united action in all matters affecting the national weal.

Lord HENRY LENNOX, M.P., addressing the members of the Portsmouth Working Men's Conservative Association, on Wednesday evening, on "The Condition and Prospects of the Navy," disclaimed any intention of attacking the Admiralty, for if his statements were true, and he contended that they were, the question was too grave and solemn to be treated as one of party. He asserted that they had now got to a point when England could not only not resist any foreign combination, but when they were within measurable distance of the time when we should not be able to meet on fair grounds the most powerful and the most restless of our neighbours—France. Italy had four first-class ships—the *Italia*, the *Lepanto*, the *Duilio*, and the *Dandolo*—and he compared our most powerful ship, the *Inflexible*, with the two least powerful of the Italian ships, the *Dandolo* and the *Duilio*, to show that we have not really the most powerful vessels, and the danger that would result from a combination of foreign Powers in the present day. In the old times very few Powers had navies with which to combine against us, yet they were always told that they ought to be able to resist the combination of them all; but now, when they found one young Power, Italy, with such very powerful ships, let them consider how very much greater was the danger of some combination arising. As he had been charged with making statements which were not capable of proof, he referred to the Italian Navy Estimates to show that what he had stated were actually facts. They must remember that the Navy was England's existence, as the Army was France's. France had a million of men under arms, and he asked them to judge of the state of affairs after con-

sidering the Navy that France now had and was building. Lord H. Lennox proceeded to give statistics with reference to the number of ironclads in commission and building in the French and English Navies for the purpose of showing that, even if our ships were as good as those of the French in respect to armour, speed, and armament, then it would amount to equality, and no more, and they could no longer say that England had the supremacy of the sea. Comparative statistics with reference to the respective thickness of armour, speed, and the armament of English and French ships were given, and great stress was laid upon the fact that, as regards guns, the English fleet is a long way behind France. A breech-loading gun of given calibre, burning three times the charge of a muzzle-loading gun, had three times its power. At this time no English ship was armed with breech-loading guns. The only breech-loaders near completion were six-inch ones—64-pounders, 78wt., scarcely four tons—whereas every French ship, built or building, was armed with breech-loaders. The heaviest gun in use in the English Navy was the 80-ton muzzle-loader, of which four only were carried in the *Infexible*. The heaviest breech-loader to be introduced into our Navy was the 43-ton gun for the *Colossus*, *Collingwood*, &c., ten in number; while they found that France had already breech-loader 48-ton guns, and was building eight ships, in which twenty-two of these 48-ton guns would be carried. It was his belief that scientific invention would soon have the means of destroying the thickest armour—say that of the *Infexible*—as easily as torpedoes would if striking her. The noble Lord, who entered elaborately into the whole question, commended it to the careful and unbiased consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty and of the country.

A banquet was given on Wednesday evening by the Earl of Sandwich to his Huntingdonshire tenantry at Huntingdon. Responding to the toast of his health, he said he was an old bigot respecting Free Trade, which he considered one-sided. Alluding to Ireland, he said Lord Beaconsfield had warned the present Government what they might expect if they did not keep on certain measures. He hoped when Parliament assembled they would see that the law was obeyed. Viscount Hinchinbrook, M.P., responding to the toast of "The Army," expressed regret that Huntingdonshire had lost the regiment that had been so long identified with the county. Sir W. HART-DYKE observed that it took the Government twelve months to consider whether force should be the remedy for Ireland or not. During that time a frightful state of things had come to pass. When Parliament assembled he thought that Government would not only be called to account, but that a demand would be made that this state of things should cease. He did not agree to the *clôture*, which he considered was a curtailment of freedom. He condemned the caucus on the same ground, and thought they should keep pegging away to get a readjustment of local taxation. There was much to be done in the agricultural question by giving freedom to tenants in the cultivation of land.

A crowded meeting was held at Wolverhampton on Thursday night to celebrate the opening of the Junior Conservative Club. Viscount Lewisham, president of the club, occupied the chair, and among the speakers was the Earl of Dartmouth, Baron H. de Worms, and Mr. Murray, M.P. Lord Dartmouth said if the principle enunciated by the Government in dealing with the land-owning class in Ireland was to be carried out in this country, then owners of properties other than land must not expect to escape scot-free from burdens such policy would entail on the country at large. Baron de Worms said the crisis in this country at the present moment was as dangerous and critical as the country passed through in 1878-77-78, when the question of peace or war was trembling in the balance. The policy of the Government in Ireland and our relations with Russia and Afghanistan and the Transvaal were fraught with so many difficulties, that a very short time would elapse before the powerful common sense of the country would come to the front, and would say to the Government, "You have during your short tenure of office wrought more mischief on the country than any Government that has preceded you."

Mr. GLADSTONE attended the rent audit dinner on his Hawarden estates on Thursday and addressed his tenantry at some length on the state of agriculture in this country. He expressed a belief that farmers had recently passed through a time of severe trial, but he hoped that the fact of enhanced prices for produce which they had received since the introduction of the Free Trade system would be sufficient to arm them against the efforts of those who endeavoured to revive protection in this country. In later portions of his speech the right hon. gentleman dwelt on the need for a cheaper transfer of land, an improvement of the relations between landlord and tenant, and said that they would find the existing Parliament willing to be just and reasonable in these matters. The question of local taxation was also adverted to as needing attention.

Sir W. HART-DYKE, M.P., presiding at a meeting of the electors of Chatham on Thursday evening, contrasted the Prime Minister's appeal that the reform of Parliamentary procedure should not be made a party question with the recent venomous speech of Mr. Chamberlain, whose imputations against the Tory party of favouring obstruction the hon. baronet emphatically denied. While attributing the present deplorable condition of Ireland to the hesitating policy of the present Government, he promised a loyal support to any immediate measures for the suppression of the disgraceful state of things existing in that country.

At the same meeting, Mr. GORST called attention to the danger and disgrace which the present state of Ireland inflicted upon the United Kingdom. He might remind them that at the time of the last general election Lord Beaconsfield solemnly warned the country that there was a danger in Ireland worse than pestilence or famine; that that warning was ridiculed and denounced by members of the present Government, who, on coming into office, deliberately allowed the Peace Preservation Act to expire, despite the advice which they received from the constituted authorities in Ireland; and that during the whole of last year there was a Land League organisation, with every Irish village carrying out its behests by murder and terrorism of the worst kind, but which was nevertheless regarded for

the greater part of the year, according to Mr. Chamberlain, by some members of Her Majesty's Government as a valuable adjunct to their schemes. These, however, were matters of the past; and it was much more important to consider what the state of Ireland really was, and what ought to be done by this country to mitigate the evils that existed than to indulge in party recriminations. He anticipated that when Parliament met there would be much discussion about the past, but thought the House would be disposed rather to turn its attention to the future and consider how the condition of that unhappy country was to be alleviated. A great deal was said and written about the conduct of the Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act, who had reduced rents in all parts of the country by about one-fourth. He did not think that was a subject upon which there would be much discussion in Parliament, because it was one which had passed, by the action of both political parties, out of the domain of Parliament into the cognisance of a court of law. Now that the matter had been referred to the arbitration of the Land Court both parties must abide by its decisions, whether they were pleasing to the landlords or to the tenants. Nor did he think there would be much discussion in Parliament on the question of compensation. In his opinion the people of England had not consented that out of the taxes which they paid compensation should be given to Irish landowners for losses which they might have sustained through the passing of the Land Act. (Cheers.) But what would, and ought to, attract the attention of the House of Commons and of every loyal and patriotic man in this country was the existence in Ireland at the present moment of a state of absolute lawlessness which was a disgrace to our civilisation. It was the duty of every member of Parliament, whether Conservative or Liberal, to insist upon the most searching inquiry into the causes of the existence of this state of things, and to give Her Majesty's Government the most loyal support in any proper efforts which they might make to put an end to it. How could we talk to the Turks, the Russians, or the Egyptians, about the lawless state of their countries when we had existing in an island within four hours' sail of our own shores a condition of things which would be extravagant and utterly ridiculous were it not for the human suffering and the loss of human life which it entailed? (Cheers.) Another thing which would occupy the attention of Parliament when it met was the condition of our Navy. Lord Henry Lennox had demonstrated that at the present moment our Navy was actually inferior, so far as regarded the speed, armour, and armament of ships, to the navy of France alone, and as regarded armament to those of Italy and Germany. Yet it was notorious that the Government were going to make a proposal for the expenditure of three millions sterling for new Army and Navy offices at Whitehall. That proposal he intended to resist, because it was much more urgent that this country should have efficient ships and guns than more comfortable offices. (Cheers.) Another topic which we were told would engage the early attention of the House of Commons was the reform of its procedure. Now, the passing of laws was in his opinion the less important of the two great functions of that House; a far more important duty, and one upon which the liberties of the country mainly depended, being to criticise the acts and policy of the executive Government. If no further Acts of Parliament were passed for the next 20 years the country would not be in a much worse position than it now occupied; but if any Executive, whether Liberal or Conservative, were secure for half that period from criticism of its actions it would become as despotic as the Government of Russia, and with equally deplorable results. For his own part, he frankly confessed that he did not attach any very high importance to rapid legislation, and in support of this opinion he pointed out that it was only twelve years ago that a Liberal Government passed a Bankruptcy Act which Mr. Chamberlain now considered it so urgently necessary to amend that he was prepared to extinguish the liberties of the House of Commons to enable him to do so. With regard to that contemplated alteration of the rules of the House, the hon. and learned member argued that, whatever rules might be made, they would be equally liable to abuse by the Irish obstructionists with those which now existed. The only way to put a stop to obstruction was to act upon the lines laid down by Sir Stafford Northcote, and render an obstructive member liable to punishment for his individual acts. (Cheers.)

"An Irish Resident" writes to the *St. James's Gazette*:-

"The persistence with which Liberals keep repeating, like so many parrots, that Conservatives could do nothing for Ireland but what they themselves are doing, is certainly wearisome. Whatever Conservatives might do, or leave undone, if they were in power, they could not bring things to a worse pass than exists at present. What would be done by this or that party is of small interest. But what might be done by any party really desirous of giving peace to Ireland I propose to show. The party of disorder has as a remote object the dissolution of all political connection between England and Ireland. It has also an immediate object, intended to assist the remote one by covering the land with confusion and anarchy, and that immediate object is the ruining of owners of land. We have in Ireland at present in face of each other two systems of coercion. One that of the Government—which is objectless, unsuccessful, and, because of its unsuccess, tyrannous; a number of persons are deprived of their liberty for offences for committing which they are not to be tried. They become martyrs; and the last shot of the Government being found to be harmless, agitation and disorder are spreading. The other system is full of purpose. It is to drive holders of property out of the country by sentences of death, sentences of ruin, sentences of loss of liberty of action, making their lives a calamity. It is tyrannous, not because of its unsuccess, but because of its injustice. In this crisis the Government blunts the sword of justice, and calls for moral support! That system will win which makes the attainment of its objects by the other impossible. There is really nothing to prevent the enforcement of law and the restoration of peace by a Government which honestly desires to gain those objects. The weapons of the party of disorder are—1, to allow no rent to be paid; 2, to Boycott those who do not side with them; 3, to sentence to sterility any lands which the owners have been obliged to resume; 4, to enforce their decrees by

outrage on man and beast. All these weapons would be broken in their hands by making the inhabitants of disturbed districts jointly responsible. Say that such districts were divided into suitable areas, and that it was announced that such and such an area was held responsible for so many hundreds or thousands, being rent due; for the support, six months in advance, of Boycotted persons, or for the expenses incurred by such persons on account of the system of Boycotting; for the rent of all lands sentenced to sterility. Say that it was further announced that in fourteen days after such announcement a general distraint would be effected in such area for all such sums so found due; together with the cost of the seizure; without having regard to the ownership of the property so seized, arrangements being made to protect honest men from loss who might have the misfortune to live in such districts. I venture to predict that the whole system of terrorism would collapse at once. The money is in the country (see the bank deposits). To refuse rents would be too costly—they would be paid. It would be almost an advantage to be Boycotted; Boycotting would cease. Landlords would sooner have their farms waste than tenanted; they would be offered for. Outrages would no longer have an object. It has been said that no landocracy can stand against a determination to pay no rent. It would be more true to say that no farmocracy could stand against universal distraint. The cure would be a sharp one; but it would be quick and decisive. It would not have to be repeated; probably the threat of it would suffice, and ordinary processes of law could be resumed."

The Right Hon. CECIL RAIKES, who has been accepted as the Conservative candidate for Preston, to fill the seat vacant by the elevation of Sir John Holker to the Bench, arrived at Preston on Thursday afternoon from Chester, and was escorted from the railway station on foot to the Bull Hotel by 200 or 300 members of the two Conservative clubs and crowds of other people, who raised tremendous cheers as the procession passed the Reform Club. On arriving at the Bull Hotel he delivered a short speech, and at half-past seven he there addressed a meeting of Conservatives called for the purpose of deciding whether he should be nominated and to hear his opinions on topics of the day. Having thanked them for the invitation he had received, in the course of a lengthy address he referred first to his experience under the late Government and then adverted to the state of Ireland, blaming the present Government for allowing outrages to be committed unchecked for twelve months. With reference to proposed reforms in Parliamentary procedure, he, as Chairman of Committees for more than six sessions, had had plenty of opportunities of administering judgment in the conduct of debate. During the last three years he had occupied that position there had sprung up an organised system of obstruction. Persons often confused opposition with obstruction, and if they were to judge from newspapers the present Government would propose in the coming session some measure which would make legitimate opposition almost impossible without bringing any punishment down upon the heads of the obstructionists. He thought debates in the Houses of Parliament ought to be perfectly free. It was no reason that because a few members had committed outrages against the rules of Parliament the time-honoured privileges of Parliament should be abridged. (Hear, hear.) With reference to local option, it was a lamentable thing that so much wealth should be squandered, and so much drink consumed. This was being made the ground for endeavouring to change the mode of granting licences, that was, from the magistrates to an electoral body. He confessed that he should regard with the greatest alarm and doubt any such experiment, and he thought the magistrates of this country, if they were to retain their position, must be free to deal with the question of licensing. It was much better that they should decide on that question than a body of men elected, perhaps, after an exasperating contest. For his part, he could not imagine anything further removed from the sphere of legal politics than the question of local option, to which he was very averse. The hon. gentleman thanked the meeting for the invitation they had given him, and hoped that if he were elected their choice would redound as much to the advantage of Preston as it would be to his own. It was then unanimously agreed, on the motion of Sir SIDNEY HERMON, nephew of the late member, that Mr. Raikes was a fit and proper person to represent the borough of Preston in Parliament.

In a letter addressed by the Earl of Lovelace, Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, to the magistrates, deputy-lieutenants, residents in the county, in reference to the circular received by him from the Lord Mayor on the subject of the Property Defence Fund, his Lordship says:-"The Irish landlords have necessarily as a body, but undeservedly in most instances, borne the first onslaught of this hostility. Their pecuniary resources have been throughout greatly impaired, in many cases quite exhausted, by a conflict in which their enemy had all the advantage of widely-organised terrorism. They are palpably unequal to an effectual continuance of such a struggle without help, nor ought they to be allowed to succumb unassisted, while the sympathy of the affluent in England may, by its material contributions, lighten their difficulties, encourage their efforts, and eventually secure them in the enjoyment of what ever the Land Act of 1881 has left to them."

Under the title "Another Dream for Joseph," "A Puzzled Proprietor" writes in the *St. James's Gazette*:-

"Sir,—Glancing the other night over my evening newspaper, at the Kildare-street Club, in rather a despondent mood, I came across the following comfortable passage: 'The alarmed landowners, English and Irish, from whom this cry of "spoliation" proceeds, are apparently too panic-stricken to ask themselves who the supposed spoilers are, and to observe that their absurd charges are preferred against a Government of which the Duke of Westminster is a member, and in which the heir of the Duke of Devonshire holds Cabinet office.' Much relieved by the reflections which this remark suggested, I went home to bed; but I had not been asleep more than an hour or two, when I was visited by the extraordinary dream—for so I suppose it must be called—which I am about to relate.

"I fancied that I was awakened by the sound of footsteps in my room, and that, sitting up, I saw by

the light of a bull's-eye lantern three men standing by my bedside. My first impression was of course that they were burglars of the ordinary type; but on a closer view I was surprised to perceive that my three visitors were, to use a favourite phrase of the newspaper reporter, men of 'fashionable exterior and gentlemanly manners.' Indeed, their exterior was something better than fashionable and their manners something more than gentlemanly. I was about to ask them to what I owed the honour of their visit, when I was stopped by a request, in polite but firm language, for the key of my safe. At this my apprehensions revived, and I was on the point of springing out of bed when, at a sign from the one who appeared to be the leader of the party, the youngest of the three seated himself deftly on my breast and clasped his finely chiselled hand upon my mouth. I managed, however, to utter a half-stifled cry of 'Thieves!' 'Thieves!' exclaimed the leader of the party, frowning severely: 'you forget yourself, Sir! Or perhaps you do not know who it is you are addressing. This, Sir,' pointing to his companion next him, 'is the Duke of Plunderham, I am the Earl of Cribcracks, and my young friend here is Lord John Sheppard. After that, perhaps you will hand us the key of your safe without any more of your vulgar abuse.' Observing, however, that I still mistrusted them and persisted in my struggles to free myself, the Duke drew a 'jemmy' from an elegant shagreen case and proceeded to force the door of my safe, which stood in one corner of the room; while Lord John continued, with high-bred ease, to hold me down on the bed. 'How ridiculous your talk about theft is,' said the Earl, after a pause, 'you will, perhaps, perceive when I tell you that the united rent-rolls of my two friends and myself amount to £200,000. I flatter myself that the interests of property are tolerably safe in our hands. However, you will understand that better when you see the moderate way in which we propose to deal with the contents of your safe.' 'What do you find there, Duke?' I cried, as the safe-door flew open with a crash. 'Lots o' blooming swag, Bill,' replied the other, with really capital mimicry of a vulgar burglar's tones and accent. 'Hush, hush! no levity,' replied the Earl sharply. 'Let us see how much this gentleman holds in trust for the community; bring it all here.' And in a few moments a heap of securities were piled upon the table. The Duke and the Earl rapidly reckoned up their value; and then a whispered colloquy ensued, in which I only caught the words '25 per cent.' and 'Griffith.' This last name seemed to strike a chord in my memory. 'Griffith!' I exclaimed. 'What! the—the—' 'No, no,' interrupted Lord John, laughing; 'not the safe man, the other fellow.' 'Take notice, sir,' said the Earl to me, as his companion packed up the selected securities in a neat morocco Gladstone bag—'take notice, sir, that we leave you no less than 75 per cent. of your property, together with—mark this—a guarantee of undisturbed possession of it for the future. Good night.' And with this my three aristocratic visitors disappeared.

"A most fantastic dream this, you will say, Sir; and so no doubt it was, supposing it to be a dream at all. But now comes the most extraordinary part of the story, which is that on awaking the next morning I did actually find my safe broken open and my securities, less 25 per cent. of their amount, lying heaped upon my table. And, what is more, I found on examining the window of one of the kitchen offices that a burglarious entry had in fact been effected. 'They put a boy in, Sir, I'll wager,' said an intelligent policeman whom I called in; 'and I shouldn't wonder if it was that there Downy Joe.' And then he went on to explain that there was a youth of that name who had been brought up in Birmingham, and whose thorough knowledge of screws and everything connected with them had probably been utilised by these aristocratic burglars. Joe's 'little game' I can understand; but how the Duke, the Earl, and Lord John came to make themselves his accomplices is, I confess, a puzzle to me. Can you help me to an explanation of it?"

The writer of "Letters to Eminent Persons" in the *World* addresses the following remarks to the Earl of Derby:-

"The habit is to speak of you as a wise councillor; I think you a most pernicious and perilous one. The refrain of your speech last week at Liverpool, as, indeed, it is the refrain of all your speeches, was that there is nothing new and nothing true, and that it does not much matter. Now it is all very well for a nobleman with your vast income, and for other noblemen who are as happily situated as yourself, to entertain these views. But is it prudent publicly to express them? When you say, as you did on Wednesday last, on the banks of the Mersey, that Conservatives and Liberals are equally mistaken, and that there is practically little or nothing to choose between them, consider for a moment what is the effect likely to be produced upon an ignorant and impulsive, though not altogether a thoughtless multitude. Your religious opinions are no concern of mine; but it is quite certain that when you talk in the strain which I now describe, your utterances are neither more nor less than those of a political atheist. You have been, you said, what is called a Conservative; you never were a Tory, and you were always—I quote your own words—opposed to Tory ideas, both as regards Church and State. Now, will you, or will any one else tell me what Conservatism is without the heaven of Tory ideas? Why it is the same thing as Whiggism or Liberalism without the animating influence of Radical ideas.

"You next went on to say that, though you were a Liberal now, you had extremely little confidence in any of the political measures to which the Liberals, as a party, are pledged. It would seem, therefore, that you are about as good a Liberal at the present moment as you were a Conservative. You may be, for all I know, a Trinitarian or a Unitarian in theology; you are a nothingarian in politics, and when a man in your position publicly advocates nothingarianism, he practically advocates Nihilism. The late Professor Clifford, for whom you cannot fail to have a sincere admiration, was never weary of inculcating the sacred duty of religious disbelief. You are always indicating the equally stringent obligation of political disbelief. This is neither wise nor statesmanlike. As I observed in these columns seven years ago, the moral of the autobiography of the late John Stuart Mill, so far as those

passages of it relating to his father's faith were concerned, was, 'There is no God; but it is a family secret.' You, however, not merely hold that there is no such thing as political truth, but you insist upon blurring it out, in season and out of season, before every gathering of your countrymen whom it is their misfortune that you should address. I have no particular liking for the peculiar tenets of Mr. Bradlaugh, and I am not too fond of the advanced school of Radicalism; but I am quite certain that neither the *Fruits of Philosophy*, nor the Caucus, nor any other spawn of American democracy in this country, is half so malignant and dangerous as the lessons to be derived from your smug homilies. It was advice of the pharisaically moderate character, which you are so fond of giving, that, given by men of station and birth analogous to your own, in the last decade of the last century, paved the way to the Reign of Terror in France. If we ever have a real revolution in this country, your own frigid impassiveness and pessimism will have done more than anything else to have promoted it. And is it quite certain that the chances of such a revolution in England are as remote as you profess to believe? You say you have every trust in the good sense and political sobriety of your countrymen. I do not believe, and I am convinced you are too shrewd to believe either, that these are in the slightest degree guarantees against a revolution. Revolutionary ideas do not produce the same instantaneous and fiery effect in this country as in France; but if the people do not suddenly rise up in rebellion against the established order, it does not follow that their loyalty is not in process of being stealthily undermined. It is not only by open and swift assault that strong positions are carried. You are not the man to lead an attack, but you are the man to render the work easier for those who do. There is no other Parliament in the world which would have passed a measure so essentially revolutionary as the Irish Land Act of last session. Do you suppose that we have even yet begun to witness in England the logical consequences of this legislation? You know very well we have not; and yet knowing this, you cant and twaddle about the saving good sense and inherent self-control of the English masses. The Conservatism of the mob in England is a negative, not a positive, quality. It is a fair-weather virtue, and it will not stand the test of those times of storm and stress which are coming upon us.

"You will thus see, my Lord, that I regard you as an exceedingly dangerous character. You are not an open conspirator against the public peace; you would be much less dangerous if you were. The peril lies in the ultimate drift of your teachings. You have no faith and no aspirations. Your political infidelity must be not only mischievous to the multitude, but disastrous to yourself. A public man in this country, unless he is either in the actual possession of office, or is a candidate for office, with some chance of success, has no career. You have sat in several Cabinets. You will never sit in another. This is not because, as a Minister of the Crown, you have committed great mistakes and showed great weakness. I have no wish now to dwell upon the many blunders you perpetrated when you were last Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon the many unworthy things you said, or the yet unworthy things that you did. The ascendancy which you allowed Count Schouvaloff to acquire over yourself was nothing less than a national scandal. The modes by which you permitted it to be acquired were more scandalous still. In the hands of that astute and unscrupulous diplomatist, stolid and stubborn though your appearance is, you became as ductile as an infant. He simulated that open and effusive manner which is one of the peculiar properties of '27 port; you fell a victim to his wiles, and what was art with him became indiscretion with you. For this reason, as much as for any other, it was that you failed as a Foreign Minister. It is nothing to the point to say that Lord Salisbury has as great a failure as yourself. Lord Salisbury has always stuck to his party; you, though among Conservatives, have, as you now avow, never been of them. Your position among the Liberals will be the same. Mr. Gladstone might have been anxious some months ago to give you a place in his Cabinet. It is notorious that you would have accepted any such offer with avidity. But the Prime Minister, after looking around him, and consulting his colleagues, came to the conclusion that your promotion to Downing-street would have caused a schism in the ranks of the Liberal party. The explanation is not far to seek. Neither Whigs, Liberals, nor Radicals are fond of fifth wheels to their coach, and your elevation would have been the signal for the outburst of a bitter jealousy among the Ministerialists. That is not all. A statesman who, in public and in private, is perpetually in the position of Buridan's ass, cannot be a source of strength to any political party. So far as practical statesmanship is concerned, you are worthless as an ally. You are not, indeed, impotent as an enemy, because criticism, shrewd and penetrating as yours always is, can never fail to make itself felt; but in the long-run it may be safely said, that no Government will gain by having you as its friend, or lose by having you as its foe. This is the Nemesis of political materialism and infidelity; and for the sake of English public life, it is well that the fact should be known. As a political force you are powerless; as a political example you may, I trust, prove instructive."

At the last audit at Great Thurlow, Suffolk, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., returned 25 per cent. to his tenants. This is the fourth occasion on which he has made a similar abatement.

At the meeting on Tuesday evening of the Anthropological Institute, Mr. Hugh Felvey and Mrs. Bathoe were elected members of the institute. Mr. Bryce Wright exhibited a series of portraits of the Incas, copied from the originals in the Temple of the Sun. Mr. Worthington G. Smith exhibited some stone implements from the north-east of London. General Pitt-Rivers read a paper "On the Entrenchments of the Yorkshire Wolds, and Excavations in the Earthwork called Dances Dyke at Flamborough." A paper was read "On the Discovery of Ancient Dwellings on the Yorkshire Wolds," by Mr. J. B. Mortimer. It was announced that the anniversary meeting of the institute would be held on Tuesday, January 24, at 8 p.m.

SIR J. M'GAREL-HOGG ON THE POSITION OF ENGLAND ABROAD.

Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, M.P., took part on Wednesday evening in the opening of a Conservative club at Truro, and was most enthusiastically received by the members of the party. In the course of his address he said the club had been formed for the purpose of sustaining and developing sound constitutional principles, and he trusted that, whatever the position of those he was addressing, all would unite for the development and advancement of those principles. He never recollected a period in which those principles were more threatened than they were at the present time. He could not help alluding to the different position occupied by England abroad now to that which she occupied in the past, when that grand chief of the Conservative party, Lord Beaconsfield, was at the head of the Government. (Cheers.) Unfortunately for the party and the country, since he was removed from power he had been removed by the hand of death, and he (Sir James) was one of those who had the melancholy duty of attending at his funeral; and it filled his heart with pleasure to see how, in the fulness of his years, their late leader was honoured and respected, not only by his fellow-countrymen in every condition of life, by the representatives of Royalty, but by the representatives of the foreign Powers whom in his life he had so frequently harassed. Lord Beaconsfield was the equal, if not the superior, of many of the European statesmen. He (Sir James) knew that it was the opinion of Prince Bismarck that when Lord Beaconsfield was amongst them they had got their match, and that nothing on earth would induce him to swerve one jot or tittle when the honour and glory of England were at stake. (Cheers.) The mantle of Lord Beaconsfield had, he was happy to say, fallen on no unworthy shoulders. In the House of Lords it had fallen on Lord Salisbury, and in the House of Commons on Sir Stafford Northcote. What did those two men ask the members of the Conservative party throughout the country to do? They asked them one and all to unite for the development of Conservative principles, and to return to Parliament men who would swell the ranks of the Conservatives into a majority, and he trusted that in a short period they might be sufficiently strong to remove from power those who, in his opinion, had so misused the power entrusted to their care. On account of the many blunders they had made the Ministry was called the "Ministry of Apologies." Mr. Gladstone had to apologise to the Austrian Minister, and the members of the Cabinet had to follow suit, and he thought they might now be called the "Ministry of Confession." (Hear, hear.) Sir James then proceeded to deal with the foreign policy of the Government. First of all he took the Transvaal. In the first instance the Cabinet was entirely in favour of the annexation of the Transvaal. When they came into power in June, 1881, Mr. Gladstone, in the Queen's Speech, said a rising in the Transvaal had recently imposed on him the duty of taking military measures with a view to the prompt vindication of authority; but in February Lord Kimberley telegraphed that the Ministry were ready to give any reasonable guarantee for terms to the Boers; and on the 12th of March came the intelligence that the Boers would only enter into negotiations on the understanding that the independence of the Republic was granted. After three battles the British flag had been lowered in that way, and Her Majesty's Government had trailed in the dirt the British flag in a manner never done before since England was a nation. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, what was the state of affairs in India? We had gained a magnificent frontier with the blood of our soldiers, but no sooner did the Liberal Government come into power than they at once, step by step, resigned what the British arms had gained; and the result was that Russian troops were marching on merrily in Turkestan thousands of miles, whilst we are giving up the territory. Not content with that, matters were further complicated by the English and French identical note to Egypt, which, in the face of a rebellion, would place us in antagonism with our old ally Turkey, who could do us much harm amongst the native races of India if so inclined. (Hear, hear.) As regards Ireland, eight long and weary months of the last Session were taken up with simply passing two Bills—one for coercing the Irish and the other for the purpose of handing over a portion of the property of the landlords to the tenants, who had never paid for it. That was done by both Houses of Parliament upon the representation of Ministers that the work would be honestly and fairly carried out. Mr. Gladstone said that the landlords of Ireland had been on their trial and had been acquitted, and the Beasborough Commissioners reported that very few properties were rack-rented. Sir James expressed his confidence in the Land Commission appointed to administer the Act, but said he had no confidence in the Sub-Commissioners, who, on the strength of an imperfect and hurried investigation, reduced rents from 30 to 50 per cent. In many cases people in a position to pay had refused to meet the demands made upon them for rent, and had by that means reduced numbers of families to want. The Property Defence Association had been of great assistance in this matter in getting rents paid, and all honour was due to those young men who had gone about the country saving the crops of those tenants or landlords who had been boycotted, and who were paid by the Emergency Committee. The Land Act had been published in Ireland, and he understood from the papers that 70,000 cases had been entered; the Sub-Commissioners, of which there were twelve, had disposed of 550. There were only three Commissioners to revise these, and it was calculated that it would take the whole of their natural lives and a great deal longer to arrive at a just solution of the matter. All knew this unfortunate Bill had reduced the landlords, and it had not conciliated the tenants. If it had been worked fairly and equitably nine-tenths of the Irish landlords would have stood by it. The result of the action of the Government was seen in the returns of agrarian crimes. In October the crimes were reported at 500. In November these had risen to 520, and in December to 574. All would agree that that was a sad record of crime. The mutilation of cattle were a sad feature of the case, and it must come a feeling of indignation to read, that when cases were reported at a meeting of the Ladies' Land League a joke should be made about ox-tail soup, because the tails of the cattle in the

fields had been cut. In March, 1880, Mr. Gladstone said there was an absence of crime and outrage in Ireland, and the people gave evidence of such a sense of comfort and satisfaction as was unknown in the previous history of the country, and Mr. Forster in March, April, and May said he found outrages were diminishing. What did we gather from that? Why that when the present Ministry succeeded to the Government they found Ireland in a fairly quiet state and that because there were certain acts of repression in force in the autumn Mr. Bright declared that force was no remedy, and now it was proved pacification was no remedy, and confiscation was no remedy. He trusted, with all his heart and soul, that a remedy would be found for the misguided people and for this misguided Government. (Cheers.) Sir James then proceeded to allude to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, where he charged the Conservatives with obstruction, denying the imputation, and showing that on every occasion during the past Session the Conservative party had helped the Government to suppress obstruction. He, however, would not support them in any effort to gag free speech. He would stand up for liberty of speech in Parliament. The members were the free representatives of free constituencies, and they were not to be gagged by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bright, or Mr. Gladstone. (Applause.) The proposal to stop free discussion came with especially bad grace from Mr. Chamberlain, who during the late Administration brought on so many divisions. He did not know whether his hearers had read of the recent dealings of the people of Ireland with the bailiffs. When they caught one they held him down and stuffed his mouth with the writs, and washed them down with dirty water. That was a similar operation to that now proposed with respect to the House of Commons, but he thought the members would object to have Bills stuffed down their throats in that fashion. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated the party that in a short time they had gained nine or 10 seats, telling 18 or 20 votes in a division. He trusted that would continue, and he wished to impress upon them that by means of such constitutional associations as they were that day inaugurating, they would be enabled when the time came to turn the present Liberal majority into a minority. (Cheers.) At the Westminster Conservative Club a course of monthly meetings for lectures and discussions was arranged, and was found highly attractive, and he suggested that a similar course should be adopted at the Truro Club, so as to make it a means of educating the younger members of the party in sound constitutional principles. In conclusion, he thanked the constituency for the confidence hitherto reposed in him. He had endeavoured to deserve that confidence, and would in the future strive to warrant the continuance of it. (Loud cheers.)

CHRISTMAS AT ROUS LENCH.

A correspondent of the *Guardian* supplies the following interesting account:—

"The rural village of Rous Lench, in a remote part of Worcestershire, has been the centre of much attraction this Christmas, owing to a series of performances of what, for want of a better name, must be called an oratorio entitled *Emmanuel*, illustrated by *tableaux vivants*."

"The idea suggested itself to the mind of the rector after two visits to Oberammergau, which left an impression on him too deep to be effaced. Rous Lench is an extremely picturesque village, and is situated among the Worcestershire Lenches, twelve miles east of Worcester. The parish church of St. Peter is an interesting building of the Norman period, with nave, chancel, and small bell-cot containing two bells. Over the south doorway is a sculptured figure in a recess of our Lord in the act of Benediction, there being only one other similar specimen destroyed in Worcestershire."

"The church and parish have, since the recent appointment of the present rector (the Rev. William Kyle Westwood Chafy-Chafy, M.A.), undergone a wonderful transformation. Chairs have been substituted for the old high-backed pews; the chancel floor has been reconstructed; and both chancel and sanctuary have been well furnished. The choir has been supplied, and a Catholic ritual introduced, a weekly Communion has been established, and the daily Offices are said morning and evening. The villagers are delighted with the change, and they crowd into the little church, thirsting for instruction, which is given with unsparing energy. The communicants are rapidly increasing, and it is no uncommon thing now to see as many as twenty people, mostly labouring men, at the ordinary week-day Evensong. The village is also remarkable for the 'Court,' the seat of the rector, who is lord of the manor and owner of most of the parish. This house, which is half-timbered, seems to have been begun in the reign of Henry VII., and is the admiration and delight of all archaeologists. Here Richard Baxter wrote a considerable part of his *Saint's Everlasting Rest*, probably in 1645. Here also, it is said, Cromwell slept on the night before the battle of Worcester, the Rous family (into whose possession the property passed in the reign of Edward III.) having been his supporters. Such, then, is a brief account of the little village in which took place the scenic representation which I am about to describe. It was on the eve of the Epiphany when I arrived at Rous Lench, where I was hospitably entertained at the Court by the rector and his wife. After Evensong in the little church, we proceeded to 'Chafecote,' where is situated the parish-room of the village, in which the performance was to take place. The evening was lovely after the heavy rain of the previous night, the stars shining brightly, and the moon rising with beautiful effect over the little church. The first performance of the oratorio had taken place on the festival of the Circumcision, and attracted such attention that hundreds of persons poured into the village from the surrounding country, and were unable to gain admission. In order to meet this demand the rector consented to four additional performances during the week, and two the following week. Chafecote is a convenient room for such a purpose, as there is a permanent stage at one end, with approaches from either side, and behind it are folding doors, opening into a room beyond, which can be thrown into the stage when required, and which on this occasion was made use of for the *tableaux vivants*, the 'Chorus' and 'Chorus of Guardian Spirits' occupying the other portion in front of the

curtain. The room accommodates about one hundred and fifty people, and was well filled on the evening of my visit. The performance was introduced by the rector, who in a written prologue explained the nature and object of the undertaking. He reminded his audience that the great mystery of the Incarnation lies at the root of all our Creeds, Sacraments, and ritual; and he argued that anything which is calculated to deepen our hold on it is not to be despised. The ear is only one channel for the reception of truth; there remains that far more lively witness—the eye—and a performance of historical events with outward accessories, even though, as in this case, a silent one, is a far surer way of comprehending their reality than by merely reading about them. Farther, in reply to objections, he argued that, provided all the actors are religious persons, the participation in performances of this kind is the very best way of realising the truth sought to be presented. Accustomed as we are from childhood to view historical personages such as Joseph and Mary, Simeon and Anna, through the dim cloud of religious incense across the gulf of centuries, we are apt to forget that they were men and women of like passions with ourselves, and that our Lord Himself was very Man as well as very God. As, on the one hand, an irreverent handling of such characters would tend to lower them in our eyes and obscure their moral value, so an over-reverent attitude of the mind would inevitably lead to an undue exaltation of our fellow-creatures in Christ Jesus, concerning which the angel said, 'See thou do it not.' The remainder of the prologue dealt with matters of detail. The choir, which supplied the Chorus of Angels, has only been in existence since March, and is entirely taught by ear; the *dramatis personae* were drawn exclusively from the village, whose population is only about 300. Their ages vary from the fourscore and two years of the venerable impersonation of Anna to the tender five summers of one of the little ones at the Cross. Including the accompanist, who was formerly resident in the village, and whose performances on the harmonium were deserving of all praise, fifty persons were engaged in rendering the oratorio. As the object of the promoter was to present our Lord as He was in His infancy and boyhood, a poor child of poor parents, working with His foster-father in his carpenter's shop till the time of His manifestation to Israel as God's Anointed One, conventional treatment was for the most part avoided. Here and there mediæval precedents were followed, as in the manner of wearing the mantle in the cases of Mary and Elizabeth, and in the selection of blue for the former, also in the costume of John the Baptist in the concluding *tableaux*. The play commenced precisely at seven o'clock by the appearance of the chorus, consisting of ten persons in semi-ecclesiastical dress, headed by a leader or Choragus (the rector), who was costumed in a fashion similar to that adopted at 'Oberammergau.' The Chorus stood in a semicircle, the 'Chorus' being in the centre, who began the proceedings by singing Gounod's *Nazareth*. Then the chorus sang the following hymn, translated from the German of Oberammergau by the rector:—

Mankind, alas! is driven from Eden's bowers,
By sin surrounded, and by death's dark powers—
The Angel's hand now draws the fiery blade
And access to the tree of life is stayed.

Yet lo! afar from Calvary's distant height
Shine thro' the gloom the beams of morning light,
Forth from the Cross, mankind's most bitter rod,
Henceforth for ever flows the peace of God.

Lord God of mercy! still Thou lov'st our race,
Who treacherously have dealt against Thy grace;
For, lo! between our sins and their reward
Thou sett'st the passion of Thy Son our Lord.

"The chorus then fell back, and the curtain was drawn aside, disclosing the first *tableau*, which represented the expulsion of mankind from Eden, and which was treated to some extent after Michael Angelo's fresco on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel at Rome. Eve came first with her face buried in her hands in an agony of mind; then followed Adam with his hands stretched out imploringly, and the Angel came behind in snowy white apparel and a fiery sword in his hand. The serpent lay on the ground. During this *tableau* Cardinal Newman's hymn, 'Praise to the Holiest in the height,' was rendered by the choir."

"It may be asked why an event which happened so long ago as 4,000 years before the advent of our Lord should have been introduced into a scenic representation of His Nativity; and the answer is not far to seek. It was the fall of Adam which led to the Incarnation of the Son of God; and all who would grasp the necessity of the latter must first be taught the reality of the former. The need of a second Adam as Federal Head of mankind arises out of the failure of the first Adam; and thus the Fall of man is a fitting introduction to the Nativity of our Lord—'As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.' The curtain now fell and the chorus left the stage. The second *tableau* was taken partly from the German picture, 'Christus Consolator,' partly from Ammergau, and partly was original. A large cross stood in the midst, and around it, grouped with much taste, were representatives of mankind from every nation and every age, directing their ardent gaze, and stretching their eager arms to the symbol of their salvation. Sankey's hymn, 'There is life for a look at the Crucified One,' was sung during this representation, which is perhaps the most impressive of all to an educated mind. The third *tableau* was entirely original, and represented the legendary vision of 'Ara Celi,' as given in the following extract from the *Golden Legend*:—

About the year 29 A.D. Octavian, having been proclaimed Roman Emperor, and all the world acknowledging his sway, the Senate begged him to allow himself to be worshipped as a god, but he, wisely knowing himself to be mortal, would not arrogate to himself the title of immortal. As, however, they still pressed their request, he called to his aid the Sibyl, who was a prophetess, and inquired through her if there should be born any one in the world greater than himself. Wherefore, on the day of the nativity of the Lord, when he was taking counsel with her on this matter, and the Sibyl was alone in the Emperor's chamber, consulting her oracles, there appeared at mid-day a golden ring round the sun, and in the midst of it a beauteous maiden standing upon an altar, bearing a man-child in her bosom. The Sibyl pointed it to Caesar, and he, marvelling greatly at the vision, heard a voice saying to him, 'This is the altar of the God of heaven;' and the Sibyl said, 'This

Boy is greater than thee; therefore, worship thou Him." And the Emperor, perceiving this Boy to be greater than himself, offered incense to Him, and refused to allow himself to be called God.

"The part of the Virgin was taken by a young woman of about twenty-five years of age, simple and modest in appearance, and sweet in expression. It would be difficult to meet with a village maiden more fitted by nature to take such an important part; and her appearance in the tableau with a child (which was in wax) in her bosom reminded one forcibly of Murillo's Madonna and Bambino. Handel's 'Behold, a Virgin' and Gounod's 'Benedictus' were sung during this representation. The whole of the tableaux, which were fourteen in number, including 'The Annunciation,' 'The Dream of Joseph,' 'The Visit of Mary to Elizabeth' (after Albertinelli at Florence), 'The Vision of Angels to the Shepherds,' 'The Stable at Bethlehem,' 'The Presentation,' 'The Magi,' 'The Flight into Egypt,' 'The Finding Jesus in the Temple' (after Holman Hunt), and 'The Carpenter's Workshop at Nazareth.'

"The concluding tableau was allegorical and entirely original, and intended to give the key to our Lord's life on earth. Elevated above His fellows stood the young Jesus, with hands and eyes uplifted to Heaven, absorbed in prayer. Nearest to Him of all stood His mother extending her hands towards Him: at His feet knelt St. John the Baptist, conventionally attired in his camel's hair and leathern girdle, and holding his little cross in one hand, whilst the other stretches forth all that mankind had to offer Him—a crown of thorns; behind Him the golden sun is obscured by the Cross, which caused it to go down while it was 'yet day.' Joseph and Octavian, and the Sibyl, Simeon and Anna, Elizabeth, the High Priest and the Doctors, the Shepherds and Wise Men, "Christian" and Slave, Angels, Saints, and Children, were all grouped around Him in awe and devout contemplation. Farthest from Him in space as also in time, but not less eager in faith and love than the rest, stood Adam and Eve, stretching forth their hands towards Him. Unconscious of all, the Boy Jesus is rapt in communion with the Father, whilst above Him stood the Angel of God's Presence, holding over his head the crown of glory which his unflinching obedience was destined to merit at the hand of God, and which mankind, impersonated and restored by Him, was to wear in the fulness of time as God's Lord and Ruler over all Creation. In conclusion, the performances were remarkable for their uniform excellence and solemnity. A tone of earnest piety and simplicity pervaded them all, whilst the attitudes were never unnatural or grotesque. One could not help feeling that the actors were imbued with a spirit of deep reverence, and were anxious to fulfil their task, not as a pastime, but as an act of honour to Him whose nativity it was designed to set forth. The audience, judging from their silent attention during the three hours' performance, were not a little impressed by what they saw. No sound of laughter or loud remark was heard to mar the solemnity of the scene; nor was there any attempt at applause. The impression left on my mind by conversing with some of the performers and villagers was, that, so far at least as they were concerned, the performance had fulfilled its purpose in giving them a deeper realisation of the truths set forth, whilst nothing had occurred to corrupt the simplicity of their faith, or awaken an unhealthy craving after novelty and excitement. Whether such performances as these would be advisable in more populous places I must leave others to judge: in a remote district like Rous Lench, out of reach of much of the excitement of the world, the undertaking promises to result in a deepening of spiritual life, a fuller knowledge of the truth, and a strengthening of the bonds of Christian unity. It may be added that photographs of the tableaux, 10in. by 8in., as well as smaller sizes, may be had on application to the rector, the proceeds to go towards the restoration of the parish church."

THE GREEK AND ANGLICAN CHURCHES.

We quoted lately from the *Morning Post* a paragraph asserting that the Patriarch of Constantinople intended sending a "mission to this country in order to provide for the spiritual wants of those who have been driven out of the Anglican Church by the unfaithful conduct of her Bishops." The paragraph, which we hear was put forth with the highest authority, has led to some correspondence. "One who knows" writes:—

"1. It is incorrect that Greek ecclesiastics have ever taken any active part in Anglican services. The Archbishop Lycurgus, when in this country, was on several occasions present at different churches during Divine service, but beyond giving the blessing on one or two occasions, was only present as a spectator. 2. That the Bishop of Gibraltar was ever formally or informally recognised by the Eastern Church authorities as 'a representative of a true portion of the Church Catholic' is absolutely contrary to the fact, for the Bishop has complained of the reserve of the present Patriarch of Constantinople in treating on Church affairs when they have met. 3. I am informed on undoubted authority that there is not a shadow of truth in the statement that 'Anglican clergymen have been invited to celebrate Divine service in Orthodox churches.' 4. As yet the Orthodox Church has not taken any step which would justify 'a belief that the Greek Church fully recognises the catholicity of her Anglican sister.' 5. I am informed by a confidential friend of the Patriarch of Constantinople in this country that he is not aware up to the present that the Holy Synod has arrived at any decision regarding the validity or invalidity of Anglican orders. I may mention that I am in a position to fully corroborate your statement that in all probability an English Orthodox Church, in full communion with the East, will be established in this country shortly. The cause that has brought this about is the traitorous part played by the Anglican Bishops touching the great truths of the Catholic religion, some of the most vital of which many of them deny; hence, a number of the English laity having lost their faith in the Church of England from the foregoing cause, and being unable to join the Roman Communion on account of the untruth of its modern

dogmas, have appealed to the East to come to their assistance, and have received a favourable reply."

This is followed by "One Who Knows Better":—"I have read with astonishment the announcement in your journal of an intended mission from the Patriarch of Constantinople to this country in order to provide for the spiritual wants of those who have been driven out of the Anglican Church by the unfaithful conduct of her Bishops. I cannot believe that any such project has ever been gravely entertained. That a Greek Bishop should be sent over to take the oversight of the congregations of the Greek communion is quite possible, and his coming would be perfectly unobjectionable. But the founding of a complete hierarchy in this country with the view of making up to the English people the deficiencies of their own Church is too ridiculous. The Greek Church has not the men, the money, nor the motive for anything of the kind. I am not, however, concerned to show the improbability of such a project so much as to protest against the reason assigned for it in to-day's paper by 'One who knows.' He says that 'the cause which has brought this about is the traitorous part played by the Anglican Bishops touching the great truths of the Catholic religion, some of the most vital of which many of them deny; hence a number of the English laity, having lost their faith in the Church of England from the foregoing cause, and being unable to join the Roman Communion on account of the untruth of its modern dogmas, have appealed to the East to come to their assistance, and have received a favourable reply.' On this pray allow me to say that the charge against the Bishops of traitorous infidelity to the Catholic religion is untrue and discreditable to the last degree. That some of the Bishops have occasionally grieved the Church by what they have done and said is not to be denied, but that any of them have ever played the part of traitor, in our time at least, is absolutely false. Taking the last 30 years into view it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the Church has been blessed with admirable Bishops. I do not know any age in which there have been so many learned, faithful, and hard-working Bishops as those of our own day. Granted that some of them have made mistakes, and have latterly taken up an undesirable party position, yet does that warrant us in branding them as traitorous or unfaithful to the Catholic religion? Does their erratic action—supposing it to be so—constitute any reason for losing faith in the Church of England, or asking a foreign communion that denies the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father to come over and help us? When I look at the men who at this moment fill the Sees of Durham, Winchester, Chester, Hereford, Peterborough, Lincoln, Salisbury, Carlisle, Exeter, Oxford, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Truro, and Lichfield, I, for one, am thankful for the piety, learning, fidelity, and work exhibited by them. If I look at some who have taken more of a party line, especially against High Churchmen, as the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, Gloucester and Bristol, Manchester, and Liverpool, I find yet no grounds for charging them with treason to the Church. They have done much excellent service, and are a vast improvement upon the Bishops of the pre-Victorian period. Their views on some points may be less in accordance with High Churchmanship than some of us like; but their fidelity to the truth, as they believe it, is unquestionable. Such language, Sir, as that of 'One Who Knows' is a serious breach of charity and good manners, and is a grievous offence against truth. And as to the idea of the Greek Church, with its foreign service books and ignorant priesthood, coming to the aid of distressed Anglicans, it is too absurd for a second thought. Simply, I don't believe a word of it."

Dr. F. G. Lee, Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, however, thus disposes of the rumour:—

"As to the recognition of Anglican orders by Constantinople, I have the most distinct and conclusive written proof, signed and sealed, that nothing of the sort is at all likely to take place. The judgment concerning English orders at Constantinople is, I regretted to learn categorically several years ago, practically identical with that of the Holy See. On this fact your readers may rely. Many superficial observers were misled by appearances in the case of Archbishop Lycurgus, and drew rather wild conclusions. His Grace's communion with our excellent Bishops and hospitable Cathedral officials, however, was of a purely 'culinary' character. There was, of course, social union round the dinner table—satisfactory as far as it went, and the gratified Archbishop gave his blessing—the greater to the less as a father to his natural children—to some of our congregations. But had he either given Holy Communion or received Communion (never once the case), he would have been certainly and promptly deposed from his office. Mere expressions of personal goodwill—made in Oriental (and therefore often hyperbolic) phraseology—sometimes stand for very little. Any Eastern system of proselytising as that sketched out would be somewhat unprecedented, expensive and artificial, impracticable in the West, making confusion worse confounded, futile, and profitless. The Easterns, like ourselves, have been separated (though for a much longer period) from the great parent stem, to which it would seem to need a miracle to reunite either the one or the other."

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

A real novelty in magazine literature has this year been introduced in *Cassell's Magazine*, under the title of the "Family Parliament." The discussions are exciting the liveliest interest, and a new debate, we see, is to be opened in the February number on the question—"Are Early Marriages Unthrifty?" The debates are open to all readers of *Cassell's Magazine*.

"An open competition for clerkships of the higher class" is about to be held. One of the vacancies offered will be a clerkship in the Colonial Office with a commencing salary of £250 per annum. For particulars application should be made to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Cannon-row, Westminster.

A meeting was held at Clarence-house on Tuesday of the Committee for promoting the establishment of the Royal College of Music. The committee consists of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, Prince Christian, Lord Charles Bruce, M.P., Sir

Henry Thring, K.C.B., Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.M.G., Mr. George Grove, Mr. Charles Hallé, Mr. John Slagg, M.P., and Mr. Charles Morley. Prince Christian and Mr. Slagg were unavoidably absent. The committee decided to recommend to the Prince of Wales the holding of a meeting in the early part of February, to consist of representative persons throughout the country, and especially of all branches of music, with a view to aid him in the foundation of the college. The committee came to the important decision that the education of the college should be entirely free.

The colour of water formed the subject of a recent inaugural dissertation by Herr Boas, in Kiel. After reviewing previous observations, he described his own experiments, the first of which were qualitative, sunlight being sent through water in a zinc tube about 46 feet long, closed with glass plates. Distilled water thus gave a fine deep blue-green colour; the red was quite gone, the yellow feeble, while the maximum brightness was in the green. Water of the Kiel supply let no light through the length of the tube stated; with half the length it appeared deep orange; blue and green failed. In his quantitative experiments the author illuminated two screens with the same light-source (sodium light or a gas flame), before which was placed red glass, or sulphate of copper solution. The light from one screen went through water in a tube; that from the other along the tube outside. Both beams were brought into a position for comparison by means of total-reflection prisms; the screens were shifted till equal brightness was reached, and from their position the coefficients of absorption could be approximately inferred. The decrease of absorption towards the blue in the case of distilled water is thus clearly shown. Herr Boas further studied the polarisation of the light issuing from the water by depolarising it. It was weakly polarised in a plane passing through the sun and the direction of the beam. Experiments with a view of detecting fluorescence had a negative result.—*Nature*.

What will the opponents of expenditure by Government on University education in the Punjab, where it averages about Rs.600 per student, say to an expenditure of Rs.2,200 per annum on each of the students in the Rangoon High School, which is the figure stated in the last educational report for Burma? No doubt it is desirable to attempt to establish a College for Burma, especially as Burmese parents are unwilling to send their sons to Calcutta; but the cost in question would seem to be very excessive, especially as no student presented himself during the year for any examination. One of the reasons assigned for the backwardness of Burmese scholars is the circumstance that the European schoolmasters are often imperfectly acquainted with the Burmese language, and it seems to be difficult to secure even natives who are good Burmese scholars for the public service. Educated young men of the present day cannot write Burmese like their fathers, it is said. But the most interesting feature in the educational system of Burma is presented by the monastic schools, of which there are 2,645 under inspection, with 65,320 scholars, besides 518 others, with 19,022 scholars, which are assisted by rewards to the teachers. Of these schools the Chief Commissioner speaks in his review as follows:—"Nearly every Burman man or boy comes under instruction of some sort for a part of his life at a kyoung (or monastery), and it is partly by reason of the religious and secular teaching imparted at the kyoungs that these institutions have acquired and retain so strong a hold on the veneration of all Burmans. The results of the recent census will show whether or not in Burma a larger proportion of the people can read and write than in other parts of India. But the volume of statistics issued by the Government of India this year shows that a far larger proportion of the population go to school in Burma than in any other part of India. This result is entirely due to the national system of monastic education." The Director of Public Instruction reports that "owing to the genuine liberality and freedom from prejudice" of the monks, the Government Inspectors are freely admitted into the religious houses, and the new educational measures are usually welcomed; and he wisely adds:—"We can hardly too much admire this unlooked-for liberality, or deal too tenderly with the ancient machinery thus freely submitted to our influence; but for this very reason we must not expect our influence to effect a rapid revolution in the working or out-turn of such machinery."—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

At the third meeting of the British Archaeological Association for the session—Mr. W. H. Cope in the chair—Mr. W. G. Smith exhibited a large number of pre-historic hammers, formed of hard pebbles, of circular form, all of which had been bored for the passage of the handles. They were principally from Ireland. Mr. J. T. Irvine communicated a description of the font of Eblechester Church, a small early bowl on a circular shaft, the stone, probably derived from some Roman building, being of similar description to that in the Roman remains around the church. He also described some artistic carving of the same date found recently at Bath among the remains of the great bath close to the abbey church. In this building stone blocks have been found, most probably intended as pedestals for statues. Major di Censola, in continuance of his recent exhibition, described a series of terra cotta statuettes from Cyprus. These were of very great beauty and remarkably preserved. One of the figures had a very apparent resemblance to the Venus de Milo, and in the discussion which followed the similarity of design observable in many of the ancient statues was dwelt upon. Mr. A. Chasemore exhibited an interesting series of tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, mostly from Westminster and its locality, among these being one of the King's Arms, Fulham, the Chequers, T. Armatage, in St. Martin's-lane; W. Rathery, in Petty France; J. Beech, Bow-street, &c. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., described several wall tiles of elaborate design from various excavations in London. These are of early seventeenth century date, and illustrated the extensive use of this system of decoration. A fragment of the rough Roman pavement now being removed on the site of Old Leadenhall was also exhibited. The pavement covers the whole of the site, and is a continuance of what was found last year over the site of the new Leadenhall Market. Mr. A. C. Fryer contributed a paper on a pewter communion cup recently found at Chaddle Holme, supposed to be the same that was lost in 1672. The second paper

was by the Rev. C. Collier, F.S.A., and descriptive of a series of remarkable pit dwellings near Redenhall Park. These have been brought to light by the progress of the excavations for the new railway; several early interments were also found.

We understand that a large collection of works of art has been left to the National Museum by the late Mr. John Jones, who died on Saturday last at his residence, 85, Piccadilly, at the advanced age of 83. Mr. Jones had, we believe, formerly been in business as an army clothier and contractor during the Crimean War, and had since then amassed a very considerable fortune. For many years past he had been a collector of fine specimens of china, especially of Sevres, together with pictures and ornamental objects of many kinds, having, it is said, expended no less a sum than £250,000 in his favourite pursuit. He was highly esteemed as a most charitable and benevolent gentleman, and his genial, simple-hearted manners endeared him to all with whom he became acquainted. The bulk of Mr. Jones's large property, besides that represented by his collection, is known to be disposed of in very handsome legacies to numerous charitable institutions, to which during his long life he had always been a constant and very liberal contributor.

Captain the Baron de Tefé's report on the balloon of Señor Julius Cesar Ribeiro de Souza has been published. According to the description and diagram given, Señor Cesar's machine comprises a long horizontal supporting balloon, a horizontal rudder, adjustable planes below the balloon, a still lower frame holding the gear for driving the horizontal shafts of the double screws projecting backwards, and, finally, lowest of all, the car for passengers, and the steam motor, which discharges the products of combustion downwards and rearwards. The balloon is cone-pointed at the larger and forward end, and its cylindrical body tapers towards its rear. This form of balloon Señor Cesar considers adapted to progression and capable of maintaining a horizontal position, with the car and propelling apparatus suspended from it. The planes just below the balloon are intended to assist in propelling the balloon, as when set to about 40deg., with their decline towards the rear, the ascensional motion of the balloon would cause them to strike the air obliquely and drive them and the balloon forward. Of course, when the balloon is falling, the reversion of the planes would also propel the balloon forward. Baron de Tefé considers that Señor Cesar has solved the problems of aerial viation, that his apparatus will be capable of self-direction and self-propulsion, by which, and by seeking the proper currents of air, rapid and safe aerial voyages can be made across the widest oceans.—*Anglo-Brazilian Times*.

It is a little curious (says the writer in the *World* of an article "Mr. Long at Home") that, although Mr. Long is best known to the general public as a painter of history and historic genre, not unmingled with humour, he has during many years enjoyed a great reputation as a portrait-painter. Of his portraits perhaps the freshest in the recollection are those of Mr. Irving as Hamlet and as Richard III., and of the late Mrs. Brown, painted for the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. As a matter of fact, Mr. Long's career has been the converse of that of several brilliant portrait painters of the present day. They began with high art, with history and genre, and have gravitated towards portrait-painting and landscape. Mr. Long painted portraits for years before he attempted any important compositions, but is by no means assured of the advantage of that order of study, beyond that of securing an income early in life, and thus purchasing leisure for making longer and more sustained flights. But portrait-painting has, Mr. Long will say, one advantage—it teaches, or should teach, its votary to paint flesh, and one who can paint flesh can paint anything. Drawing and composition and colour are things to be learned; but the dexterity which produces good flesh can assuredly paint armour, stuffs, and trees. Look, he will continue, at the success of figure-painters when they descend to landscape; look at Mr. Millais' "Chill October," and at Mr. Keeley Halswelle's "Silvery Thames," and "Norfolk Broads." He is, however, quite prepared to uphold the dignity of portrait-painting as an art, insisting that there is much subtle fascination in a good portrait even when one does not know the name, rank, or pursuits of the original; and cites as an instance the famous "Portrait of a Man"—a nameless man—in the Pitti Palace, and thought by John Philip to have been one of the finest and greatest pictures in the world; so powerful and impressive, that all thought of the artist is lost in curiosity and admiration of his model, just as when a story is perfectly told the hearer is quite absorbed in the story itself, not in the method of the narrator. It is that consummate art which is itself overlooked in the interest it excites.

The Palestine Exploration Society reports that Lieutenant Conder has returned to Jerusalem, bringing with him the results of his first campaign in Eastern Palestine. These are the survey of about 500 square miles of country, the plains, photographs, and special surveys of a great many places of interest, including Heshbon, Amman, and Arak el Emir, the great castle of Hircanus. Over 600 names have been collected, 200 miles examined, and several Bible identifications proposed. The great feature of the country explored is the prodigious number of cromlechs, which are not scattered about, but grouped and referable to certain centres which represent the old sacred places of the primitive inhabitants. In addition to the cromlechs, some very interesting menhirs were found and ancient stone circles. Lieutenant Conder suggests that the "bedstead" of King Og (Deut. iii, 11), which should be "throne," may have been one of these cromlechs.

Remarkable evidences of the mildness of the weather are to be found in South London. Dandelions are in flower, and the pointed sheaths of the arum are pushing up, some even unrolling. On the briars there are young leaves, the chaffinches call, larks soar, and thrushes sing. The chorus of thrushes in the early morning is very pleasant to listen to—the wood is full of their voices. As for elder-bushes, they had opening leaves in December, so had the woodbine, and on the last day of the year there were buttercups, avens, and white nettle in flower, so that up to the present there has been no winter. The above refers to a clay and cold soil. Much greater progress is reported from warmer localities.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

In three weeks' time Parliament will meet, and a stormy and eventful session will have commenced. There is no doubt that the Government will proceed at once with their bold attempt to muzzle the House of Commons by the introduction of the "closure." The

reasons why the present Ministry should shirk discussion are many and obvious. But their endeavour to elude criticism and to escape censure of their follies and failures is not likely to succeed. Public opinion demands that the administration of Irish affairs by Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues shall be directly challenged, and the first week of the Session will certainly be signalised by a formal indictment of the Cabinet that is responsible for Irish anarchy. The Ministry would doubtless prefer to divert the attention of the House of Commons to the consideration of the case of Mr. BRADLAUGH or to the revolution of Parliamentary procedure that is proposed, but before all and above all it is necessary that the Irish policy of the Government shall be submitted to criticism. It must be made apparent to Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues that they must resume the functions and discharge the duties of a Government in Ireland, or else resign a trust which they have proved themselves incapable of fulfilling.

Considerable importance attaches to the elections for the North Riding of Yorkshire and for Preston that are now pending. In the division of Yorkshire the seat that is vacant by the death of Lord HELMSLEY is to be contested on the Conservative side by Mr. DAWNEY, whilst the Liberals have secured as their candidate Mr. ROWLANDSON, one of the new-fangled agricultural agitators who have combined to form the Farmers' Alliance. Mr. ROWLANDSON, it is understood, talks better than he farms. He is profuse in promises of new legislation for the agricultural interest, and apparently desires to produce the impression that the evils caused by American competition and bad seasons may be cured by abolishing the law of distress and adopting the views of Radicalism on the questions of entails, settlements, and leases. It is scarcely likely that Yorkshire farmers will be deluded by similar nonsense, and Mr. ROWLANDSON's best chances of success rest on the fact that there is a strong Radical element in the manufacturing towns of the division that will give a hearty support to him. It will be interesting to see whether this great constituency is prepared to support the Radical Government that, during the eighteen months of its existence, is responsible for dishonour in the Transvaal, for retreat in Afghanistan, and for anarchy in Ireland. The Yorkshire electors have to decide in accordance with their feelings and convictions on these questions, and need scarcely concern themselves with the Law of Distress—even though its tendency is to saddle Mr. JAMES HOWARD, M.P., with bad debts. At Preston there is, happily, little doubt that the election will result in a distinct advantage for the Conservative party, inasmuch as it will restore Mr. CECIL RAIKES to the House of Commons. In selecting Mr. RAIKES as the candidate of the party, the Conservatives of Preston have not only secured for themselves an exceptionally able representative of their local interests, but have rendered great service to the Conservative cause. At the present juncture, when, as the chief Ministerial enterprise of the Session, we are threatened with the introduction of the closure into Parliament, it is particularly desirable that Mr. RAIKES, who is one of the chief authorities on Parliamentary procedure, should be able from the front bench of the Opposition to criticise the revolutionary proposals that Mr. GLADSTONE is prepared with.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been holding a rent audit at Hawarden, and has been pleasantly dilating to the tenantry upon agricultural prospects. It is unfortunate that Mr. GLADSTONE'S income is not derived from land in Ireland rather than in Wales. His observations would have been so much more interesting and pertinent to the present political position. Mr. GLADSTONE attributes agricultural distress to the bad seasons; and, with his accustomed disingenuousness, says nothing about American competition. The one evil will pass, however, the other will increase and remain. For bad seasons no one is responsible, but American competition has been fostered by Radical legislation, so that there were perhaps good reasons for the Radical leader avoiding the inconvenient topic. Mr. GLADSTONE referred to the forthcoming legislation for the land. His tenantry found, however, that he held out no hopes to them of the great boon that he has granted to the Irish farmers. Mr. GLADSTONE does not propose to present his tenants with a quarter of his property, and to constitute himself a rent-charger on his estate for the remaining three-fourths of his income. If all accounts are true the condition of the people at Hawarden contrasts very unfavourably with that of the

tenants on most large Irish estates. Probably Mr. GLADSTONE'S Welsh tenants are better off, however, than his father's West Indian slaves.

The reasons for Anglo-French intervention in Egyptian politics at the present time are far from clear, but an intervention has taken place of which it is fully to attempt to conceal the significance. The rumours that England and France were about, in deference, it is said, to the wishes of M. GAMBETTA, to make a forcible declaration of their Egyptian policy at Cairo have proved correct. An identic Note has been presented by the English and French Consuls-General to the Viceroy, in which he is informed that the "British and French Governments consider the maintenance of His Highness on the throne upon the conditions sanctioned by the SULTAN'S firmans and officially accepted by England and France as the sole guarantee for the present and future good order and development of Egyptian prosperity in which England and France are so closely united and interested. The English and French Governments by their common efforts will prevent all causes of complications, interior or exterior, which might injure the régime established in Egypt. The Governments of England and France do not doubt that the assurance above expressed of their formal intentions will keep off the perils which might arise—perils which England and France will repulse." The plain language in which this Note indulges—language not customary in modern diplomacy—would seem to signify not only that a real and imminent danger threatens the present position of England and France in Egypt, but that the two Governments are fully agreed as to the military measures for guarding against it. The Note does not appear to have been received with any particular enthusiasm by the KHEDIVE, whose position England and France appear so anxious to guarantee. In Europe the general opinion appears to be that the British Government has made a diplomatic mistake. The English people who find themselves committed to a military partnership in Egypt with the Power that has just annexed Tunis are much of the same opinion. But Sir EDWARD MALET has, it seems, been instructed to state at Cairo that the Note really means nothing at all. In that case why was it sent? Even the present Government does not usually indulge in purposeless imbecilities.

A Royal Rescript has been issued by the German EMPEROR in which, as King of PRUSSIA, he vindicates the absolute rights of the Prussian Crown. King WILLIAM will not permit it to be presumed that the Prussian Monarchy is a Monarchy of the modern constitutional type. He declares, what is the simple fact, that by the Prussian Constitution the Ministers are responsible to the Crown and not to the Parliament. It is further indicated that it is expected that Prussian officials shall even at elections support the policy of the Government under which they serve. Probably in this statement we have the explanation of the issue of the Royal Rescript at the present time. The Prussian bureaucracy is reminded that the independence of political opinion which was in so many cases revealed at the General Election is not to be indulged in with impunity. There is nothing novel in the exposition of the authority of the Crown in Prussia that has been made, but naturally there are protests on the part of the German Liberals against this blunt declaration of the Royal Prerogatives. However, the Prussian people will probably feel that their rights and interests will be far better cared for under a Monarchy that is a reality and not a sham. They will certainly see little to envy in some contemporary Governments of a "constitutional" character.

THE COMING SESSION.

Whilst the Government calmly contemplates devoting the coming Session to such interesting enterprises as the admission of Mr. BRADLAUGH to the House of Commons, or to such light-hearted adventures as the revolution of Parliamentary procedure and the abolition of freedom of debate, the evidences are on all sides accumulating that the Session will actually be devoted to work of a far different and far more urgent kind. It is natural that the Government should seek to evade all discussion of its home and foreign policy, and to shirk all responsibility for the untoward and disastrous results of governing the British Empire in accordance with the principles of English Radicalism. But it is quite certain that it will be disappointed in its desire. As soon as Parliament meets attention will at once be called to the condition of Ireland, to the

anarchy that has prevailed in the country since Mr. GLADSTONE acceded to office, to the encouragement of prolonged impunity offered to lawlessness by HER MAJESTY'S Government in deference to the motives which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has avowed, and to the failure of the measures that have thus far been taken to restore law and order. The question, too, of the Irish Land Act will be at once brought under consideration, and its failure to justify the professions of the Government that framed it will be indicated, and the certainty that its results must be to still further aggravate the political and social evils under which Ireland labours will be enforced. Ireland and Irish questions must in fact once more absorb the entire consideration of the Legislature. Whilst the law-abiding classes in Ireland are being slowly ruined, whilst the revolutionary agitation continues to gather strength and to gain authority, whilst the country is without a Government that can provide for the security of life and property, it would be trifling to ask the House of Commons to waste days in gratifying Mr. BRADLAUGH'S desire for notoriety, or even in satisfying Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S ambition for law-making.

It is clear that a vigorous indictment will be preferred against the Government for the criminal follies that have been illustrated in its Irish policy, and it is difficult to see what answer can be forthcoming to the accusations that its conduct of affairs has so amply justified. No plausible vindication of all that has been done and left undone in Ireland has been forthcoming from Ministers during the recess. However, the reticence in which it was easy to take refuge, and the misrepresentations in which it was possible to indulge on the platform, will scarcely serve the purpose in Parliament. But if any defence of the past will be difficult it will be still more difficult for the Cabinet to give any assurances as to the future that will be regarded as satisfactory by the English people. It will be asked what the Government proposes to do to put an end to a state of things in Ireland that by general consent is recognised as a national disgrace. The measures that have thus far been taken have proved quite ineffectual. The Land Act has failed, as every sensible politician predicted that it would fail, to do anything to pacify Ireland. Even Mr. GLADSTONE will scarcely venture upon fresh professions of his faith in the sovereign virtues of his remedial measure. The Coercion Act has done nothing except fill Kilmainham Gaol. The policy of bribery has in no way conciliated Irish disaffection; and the policy of coercion, as it has thus far been carried out, has been powerless to check Irish anarchy.

It is now more true than ever that "something must be done!" It is impossible to allow Ireland to continue to drift as it has been drifting during the last eighteen months. The Cabinet cannot be permitted to take refuge in continued apathy from the difficulties that notoriously impede the adoption of any effective methods of discharging the first duties of a Government in Ireland.

It is not only on the subject of restoring law and order in Ireland that the Government will be called upon for declarations of policy that it will be exceedingly awkward to formulate, and will be summoned to take resolutions that several of its leaders are distinctly averse from, in other respects their Irish policy will be challenged. Their administration of the Coercion Act will, it is clear, be rigorously reviewed. It is rumoured that the question of releasing Mr. PARNELL and Mr. DILLON from Kilmainham at the opening of the Session, in order that they may attend to their Parliamentary duties, is under consideration. But even Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government is scarcely likely to stultify itself by a similar act of feebleness. However, in the absence of the imprisoned suspects, their cause is not likely to lose for want of vigorous advocacy. There is a natural English prejudice against the imprisonment of men without trial. And of this Mr. PARNELL'S allies are likely to take advantage in a way that may be singularly embarrassing to Mr. GLADSTONE. Yet more embarrassing will be the questions that arise out of the administration of the Irish Land Act. The demand that the Irish landlords make for compensation is one that Mr. GLADSTONE must at least make a show of considering; whilst the way in which the Land Commission and the Assistant Commissioners have understood and discharged their duties will necessarily be dealt with in detail. Everything shows that the next Session will be an Irish Session, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S and Mr. MUNDELLA'S opportunities to distinguish themselves as law-makers will be few. They are to be consoled with personally, for

possibly many Sessions may pass before they are again in a position to indulge in their present hopes.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Nothing fails like failure in France, and the result of the Senatorial elections of the past week has been the further discomfiture of the Monarchical parties. The Republicans have gained twenty-two seats, and now number two hundred and seven votes to the ninety-three votes upon which the Conservatives can count. The results of the election were foreseen, and there is nothing surprising in the renewed evidences of the disposition of the French people of the law-abiding classes to rally to the support of the established institutions. The Republic is supported not because it enlists ardent popular sympathies, nor because it has achieved political or administrative successes, but because it exists. The Opposition of Bonapartists, Orleanists, and Legitimists cannot offer France a settled Government, and consequently find themselves gradually deserted by all but bigoted partisans. The stability of the Republic is no more, however, assured by the popular votes which it now receives, than was the stability of the Empire by the *plébiscites* that it could always command. For the present, at least, the Republic is supreme in France.

M. GAMBETTA clearly does not exaggerate the importance of the success at the polls of the Republican candidates, nor of the indirect triumph for his Ministry that the recent elections may be held to constitute. For M. GAMBETTA the lesson of the Republican victory is the importance of consolidating his own personal power and still more firmly establishing the influence and the authority of the Republic. No sooner were the results of the elections known than, relieved of the fear of being again checked by the Senate, M. GAMBETTA at once proclaimed his intention of again bringing forward his project for the introduction of *scrutin de liste*. The tactics of M. GAMBETTA are thoroughly intelligible. It has become feasible to carry out a political revolution on which he notoriously counts for assuring to himself a political dictatorship, and he intends to lose no time in at once strengthening his political position. His political position has, it must be confessed, been sadly shattered since the advent of his "great Ministry." His great Ministry has done nothing except furnish material for the caustic invective of his political opponents. Slowly but surely during the few weeks in which he has held office, M. GAMBETTA has seen his political influence undermined. Whatever his strength might be in the country, he was uneasily conscious that the Chamber was far from devoted to him. And now the results of the Senatorial elections have apparently furnished him with the opportunity of obtaining that obedient majority in both Senate and Chamber of Deputies for which he is anxious, and the opportunity is embraced. Not the least of the arguments that have weighed with M. GAMBETTA is derived probably from the fact, that at the recent elections M. DE FREYCINET was returned by four constituencies. M. GAMBETTA has thus been informed that he is scarcely regarded as "*l'homme indispensable*," which is the position that he has always aimed at holding.

It is impossible, as yet, to say what are the prospects of the acceptance of *scrutin de liste* by the Chamber. The recently-elected deputies may perhaps be guided as much by the consideration of their chances of re-election as by regard for the convenience of M. GAMBETTA. M. GAMBETTA has considered it advisable to stake the existence of his Ministry on the success of his scheme. Possibly the hope of the downfall of the Ministry may stimulate opposition instead of enlisting support. Popular feeling in France is certainly not fanatical either in its support of M. GAMBETTA's Ministry or of M. GAMBETTA's policy, and unless he can contrive to stir up public enthusiasm in his favour, it is far from impossible that his adversaries in the Chamber will be emboldened to reject his measures of reform, and will only be encouraged by the reflection that their rejection will be followed by M. GAMBETTA's resignation. Once before M. GAMBETTA has failed in his Parliamentary calculations, and a second failure is not impossible. A very short time, however, will serve to show whether the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate will gratify M. GAMBETTA's despotic ambitions by placing him in the position to become once again the practical dictator of France. People have short memories, and possibly the French have already forgotten all that characterised the brief dictatorship that M. GAMBETTA exercised nearly twelve years ago.

Reviews.

ANGLO-JUDAISM.*

The Jewish origin of the English people has developed a literature of its own, and those who would know somewhat of the arguments and the fancies on which the notion rests may get such knowledge from this book of the late chaplain at Cologne. We dwell emphatically on the fact that the writer is dead; and, as we are requested, we make allowances for slips in chronology and history, and logic and fact, over which we stumble in this pleasant, nay amusing volume. For the main part of the argument there is much to be said, the resemblances between the two nations—we must not call them the two races—are many and complete. This has been long acknowledged, and to this our great dramatist refers when he asks in the person of Shylock: "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as" an Englishman "is?" Who can avoid the conclusion that a Jew is only another name for an Englishman—Englishman the synonym for Jew? If Joseph is a "fruitful bough," is not this true of England—at least when the Conservatives are in office? If Dan is "a serpent by the way," is not this exactly the characteristic of the same England when the Liberals compose the Government? And is not the duality of the two political factions who alternately sway the councils of England pointed out in the description of Isaac as "a strong ass crouching down between two burdens"? He must be an unreflecting and unreasoning man who will not acknowledge, at least, that there is much to be said in favour of "the Hebrew origin of the English people;" and *pace* our Milesian fellow-subjects, *pace* our Celtic cousins in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland, in the name of the English people we comprehend the whole of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man.

We are a great people—greater than was for a long time suspected by us. We have had greatness thrust upon us. We are the lost tribes rediscovered. The "identity" of structure in the body and sensations of the Jew and the Englishman go far to prove this proposition, on which Mr. Glover loved to descant when living, and now, though dead, speaketh from type for the benefit of a—we fear—somewhat sceptical generation. Prove his proposition he does. By a lavish use of the potential mood he rises to the height of his great argument, and we shut his volume with the conviction that we have missed our vocation somewhat, and that we have all been born to sell oranges, to collect old clothes, and to lend the unwary Gentiles at "cent per cent." Reader, if thou doubtst thy descent from Isaac or Manasseh, read these pages and aver that thy scepticism has no support! Mr. Glover vouches for the fact that two educated thoughtful Americans from the Far West once listened to his exposition and straightway divined that the revolution under Washington was wilful rebellion, and that nothing remained for them but to come back to their allegiance to a Queen who is descended by direct line from David, and holds the right Divine to govern all nations.

It appears that in the seventh century before the Incarnation some families of the tribe of Dan who were among the seven thousand who had not bowed the knee to Baal wandered to Ireland. Some short time after Jeremiah the prophet—we are reproducing the account which has, by some mysterious chance, been conveyed to Mr. Glover—came and brought with him the identical stone from Bethel on which Jacob rested his head when fleeing from his brother Esau. This pillar and pillow Jeremiah set up at Tara; and on this stone successive Milesian Jews were crowned and anointed. This stone was carried off to Scone by a thief of a Scotchman, and on it the Kings of Scotland were crowned until Edward I. stole it from the original thieves, brought it from Scotland, and deposited it at Westminster. There it lay, its virtues disregarded, until James Stuart, "the man of destiny," came to fill the seat of Elizabeth, and was crowned on this "vagrant stone," which, according to a legend accepted by Mr. Glover, had rested in Spain before it settled in Ireland. How, he triumphantly asks, could there be a coronation stone with such a history unless there had been Sovereigns to match it? Therefore—we forget the figure in logic under which this argument would fall—Queen Victoria is the lineal descendant of King David and of Thamar, from whom Tara was named! Whilst accepting all this in simple faith we must protest against one clause of the legend, which seems to us to savour of disloyalty. According to the Irish legend which Mr. Glover tells us must be true, the coronation stone should give out notes of harmony when set upon by a rightful Sovereign like those emitted from Memnon's statue at the rising of the sun. Now as the stone at Westminster was dumb when we fear our rightful Sovereign sat thereon, that the stone from Bethel and Scone savours of Jacobinism and is an adherent of the hapless House of Stuart.

We cannot hope, we dare not expect, but that our readers will suppose that in a light and frivolous mood we have been turning the serious argument of Mr. Glover into ridicule. We assure them that they do us injustice by such a

* *England the Remnant of Judah and the Israel of Ephraim. The Two Families under One Head.* By the Rev. F. N. A. Glover.—London: Rivingtons.
The Coronation Stone, and England's Interest in it. By Mrs. G. A. Rogers.—London: Nisbet and Co.

supposition. No stretch of fancy can make this book more ridiculous than it is. We have not extracted a tithe of the absurdities of this attempt to induce its readers to believe in the Hebrew origin of the English people, the Hebrew origin of the coronation stone, the Hebrew parentage of the Sovereign of this realm. According to the writer, the Irish are Danites, the Welsh folk of Manasseh, the Scotch of the Lowlands Ephraimites, and, in some mysterious way, the whole population a remnant of the tribe of Judah, of which indeed there is, he asserts, ample proof in the fact that, borrowed from the North, we have as our national emblem a Lion rampant, gules, the heraldic symbol of Judah and of the House of David. Had, however, his knowledge of history and heraldry been greater, and had his fancy been less, he would have remembered that the House of Stuart is by origin not Scotch but English, and that the cognisance they have come from the Southern part of the United Kingdom. That, however, is a trifle. The name our ancestors bore, that of Saxons, is a proof of the truth of the author's theory, and a sufficient answer to captious objectors; for what is Saxon, he asks, but "Sack-son" = Isaac-son! But we must not linger over the contents of these marvellous pages. The book is one of the most amusing which we have opened for a long time, and we confidently recommend it, in mild doses, to those who want information on the grounds for believing in the identity of origin between Israel and England; for again we ask, "Hath not a Jew eyes?" &c.

The second book named is a more sober, less fanciful attempt to trace the wanderings of the stone of Jacob from Bethel to Westminster Abbey. Mrs. Rogers, whilst supporting his main assertions, corrects the historical and other slips of Mr. Glover, and has written a brief enthusiastic essay on the Hebrew origin of the English people, but especially of the consequences resulting from the possession of so sacred a relic as the stone of Jacob. In contradiction to Mr. Glover, she states, on the authority of the late Mr. Planché, that all our Sovereigns from Edward II. inclusive, except Mary Tudor who was crowned at Winchester, sat on this stone at their coronation. Tara, according to her, was the burial place of a certain Queen Tephil, a daughter of Zedekiah, the dethroned King of Judah, the ancestress of our present Royal family, and that with her was buried the Ark of the Covenant and the title-deeds of Jeremiah's property at Anathoth. Pity that the hill could not be searched for these relics. If found, independent of other results, the excitement would for a time efface the Home Rule and "No Rent" agitations. We remember, however, reading several years ago a privately-printed pamphlet of a man of some mark, since dead, who declared that the Blessed Virgin was buried there! Both assertions, of course, may be true.

MEMORIES OF OLD FRIENDS.*

It is probably with no little surprise that the reader will find in the *Memories of Old Friends*, consisting of extracts from the letters and journals of Caroline Fox, not merely, as the name of the book and the author's personality would seem to imply, the recollections of a young Quaker lady dealing with the peculiarities of the members of her sect, but a record of the conversations and letters of some of the most distinguished men in English literature during the period of which they treat. Readers of Carlyle's *Life of Sterling* will remember how he describes the welcome accorded to his hero at Falmouth by "the well-known Quaker family of the Foxes, principal people in that place, persons of cultivated opulent habits, and joining to the fine purities and pieties of their sect a reverence for human intelligence of all kinds; to whom such a visitor as Sterling was naturally a welcome windfall. The family had grave elders, bright, cheery, younger branches, men and women; truly amiable all, after their sort." It is one of these younger branches from whose letters and journals the present extracts are selected, and the "keen intellect and warm heart" of the diarist add much to the value of her records. She was certainly gifted with a peculiar faculty, not merely of picking up what was best worth recording in the conversations in which she had the advantage of partaking, but also of recording those conversations faithfully. Her own shrewd judgments and admirable descriptions of the great men whom she met add to the attractions of an attractive volume; but it is difficult to convey, in the scanty space at our command, an adequate idea of it. We can fancy what an admirable article Mr. Hayward could make out of it, and how he would revel in the numerous characteristic anecdotes and graphic sketches which might be extracted from its pages. But we have to content ourselves with a more limited selection, and our great difficulty is what to choose. There is hardly a page which does not contain something which is worth quoting; and when we run our eye over our memorandum of passages marked for extract, we feel a kind of despair. Let us, however, give some of Caroline Fox's own sketches, and we will commence with John Sterling, who first suggested to her that she should make notes of the appearance as well as of the conversation of the eminent persons whom she met:—

The idea being good, I'll try my hand.—John Sterling is a man of stature, not robust, but well-proportioned; hair brown and clinging closely round his head; complexion very pale, eyes grey, nose beautifully chiselled, mouth very expressive. His face is one expressing remarkable strength, energy, and refinement of character. In argument he commonly listens to his antagonist's sentiments with a smile, less of conscious superiority than

of affectionate contempt (if such a combination may be)—I mean what would express, "Poor dear! she knows no better!" In argument on deep or serious subjects, however, he looks earnest enough, and throws his ponderous strength into reasoning and feeling; small chance then for the antagonist who ventures to come to blows! He can make him and his arguments look so small; for, truth to tell, he dearly loves this inimitable strength of his; and I doubt any human power bringing him to an acknowledgment of mistake with the consequent conviction that the opposite party was right. Sterling possesses a quickness and delicacy of perception quite feminine, and with it a power of originating deep and striking thoughts, and making them the foundation of a regular and compact series of consequences and deductions such as only a man, and a man of extraordinary power of close thinking and clearness of vision, can attain unto. He is singularly uninfluenced by the opinions of others, preferring, on the whole, to run counter to them than make any approach to a compromise. We found no lack of conversation; but really, as he has become a resident, I dare not pledge myself to continued noting. He offered to-day to have readings with us sometimes, in which his wife would join. This will be a fine chance for us. He spoke of there being but three men in England in whom he could perceive the true elements of greatness—Wordsworth, Carlyle, and the Duke of Wellington. We took poor Billy, the goat, a walk with us, when Sterling chose to lead it, and presented a curious spectacle—his solemn manner with that volatile kid!

Next let us take Carlyle at his lectures, of which, by the way, she gives an admirable résumé:—

Carlyle soon appeared, and looked as if he felt a well-dressed London crowd scarcely the arena for him to figure in as popular lecturer. He is a tall, robust-looking man; rugged simplicity and indomitable strength are in his face, and such a glow of genius in it—not always smouldering there, but flashing from his beautiful grey eyes, from the remoteness of their deep setting under that massive brow. His manner is very quiet, but he speaks like one tremendously convinced of what he utters, and who had much—very much—in him that was quite unutterable, quite unfit to be uttered to the uninitiated ear; and when the Englishman's sense of beauty or truth exhibited itself in vociferous cheers, he would impatiently, almost contemptuously, wave his hand, as if that were not the sort of homage which Truth demanded. He began in a rather low nervous voice, with a broad Scotch accent, but it soon grew firm, and shrank not abashed from its great task.

Mrs. Carlyle said of her husband in this capacity, "It is so dreadful for him to unite the characters of the prophet and the mountebank; he has keenly felt it, and also he has been haunted by the wonder whether the people were not considering if they had had enough for their guinea."

Moultrie, she writes, talks as if it were too much trouble to arrange his words; but out they tumble, and you gladly pick them up and pocket them "for better or worse," and she finds William Wordsworth—

A man of middle height and not of very striking appearance, the lower part of the face retreating a little; his eye of a somewhat French diplomatic character, with heavy eye-lids, and none of the flashing which one connects with poetic genius. When speaking earnestly, his manner and voice become extremely energetic; and the peculiar emphasis, and even accent, he throws into some of his words, add considerably to their force. He evidently loves the monologue style of conversation, but shows great candour in giving due consideration to any remarks which others may make. His manner is simple, his general appearance that of the abstract thinker, whom his subject gradually warms into poetry.

Merle D'Aubigné is "a tall, powerful-looking man, with much delicacy of expression and some self-consciousness, very shaggy overhauling eye-brows, and two acute deep-set, discriminating eyes."

Dean Milman is thus described:—

He is bowed down more with study than age, for his eyes are bright and keen, and have a depth of geniality and poetic feeling lying in them, overshadowed as they are by black shaggy eyebrows; the features are all good, and the mouth very mobile in form and expression. He is most friendly in manner and free in conversation; greatly open to admiring the beautiful world around him, and expressing himself with a poet's choice of language, and sometimes with a Coleridgean intoned emphasis. They are going to explore our coast, winding up with Tintagel, whither as a boy he was poetically attracted, and wrote a poem called "The City of Light," made up of King Arthur, the Anglo-Saxons, and all sorts of things which he was utterly incompetent to put together. "And when is Arthur coming again?" said I, with a laudable desire for information. "He has come," was the reply; "we have had our second Arthur: can he be better represented than in the Duke of Wellington?"

The Dean used often to see and hear S. T. Coleridge, but his wonderful talk was far too unvaried from day to day; also, there were some absolute deficiencies in it, such as the total absence of wit; still it was very remarkable. "But," he added, "I used to be wicked enough to divide it into three parts: one-third was admirable, beautiful in language and exalted in thought; another third was sheer absolute nonsense; and of the remaining third, I knew not whether it were sense or nonsense."

His brother Dean, the present Archbishop of Dublin, has "a large melancholy face, full of earnestness and capacity for woe," and reminds her of Ugolino. Archdeacon Hare is "as nervous, dragged-looking a man as his portrait, but far more genial and approachable than that would lead you to expect;" while Tupper is "a happy little blue-eyed man, who evidently enjoys talking." From the author of *Proverbial Philosophy* to the author of *In Memoriam* is rather a leap:—

Tennyson is a grand specimen of a man, with a magnificent head set on his shoulders like the capital of a mighty pillar. His hair is long and wavy, and covers a massive head. He wears a beard and moustache, which one begrudges as hiding so much of that firm, powerful, but finely-chiselled mouth. His eyes are large and grey, and open wide when a subject interests him; they are well shaded by the noble brow, with its strong lines of thought and suffering. I can quite understand Samuel Laurence calling it the best balance of head he had ever seen. He is very brown after all the pedestalling along our south coast.

Nor is it only the outward appearance of the men of mark who visited the quiet Cornish home which is sketched for us. Mr. Nassau Senior himself could not have been happier in recording their conversations. As one specimen out of many of her happy Boswellising, we may quote the account she gives of one of those breakfast parties which in the last generation supplied the place of the *notices*

* *Memories of Old Friends: being Extracts from the Journals and Letters of Caroline Fox.* Edited by Horace N. Pym.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

canaque Detm. The date is July 18, 1840, when the diarist was only twenty-one years old:—

We went off to the Sterlings'. He did the honours of a capital breakfast very completely, during which conversation, even on high matters, was not suspended. Methinks Sterling's table-talk would be as profitable reading as Coleridge's. His discussion with Samuel Wilberforce at the Sterling Club was alluded to. Wilberforce quoted and argued on Pascal's first principle—that men begin life with perfect credulity, proceed to universal scepticism, and then return to their first position. If this statement were correct, the middle term would be altogether useless, though considered a natural road to the conclusion. Sterling examined this afterwards, and thinks its significance may be understood thus: you begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny which may probably bring you to be convinced, not persuaded, of the things you first believed, unless these were erroneous, in which case they may not stand the test. On Carlyle's low view of the world proceeding partly from a bad stomach. The other day he was, as often, pouring out the fulness of his indignation at the quackery and speciousity of the times. He wound up by saying, "When I look at this, I determine to cast all tolerance to the winds." Sterling quietly remarked, "My dear fellow, I had no idea you had any to cast." Sterling views him as one of the old prophets who could see no good, no beauty, in former institutions or beliefs, by which his mind might have been called off from its intense devotion to a better belief and purer institutions. He has all their intensity and their narrowness. Spite of all his declamations against men as now existing, he weakens his theory sadly by uniformly addressing the higher feelings of humanity and expecting to work successfully through them. This proves that he must give them credit for possessing something with which he can sympathize. In comparing Carlyle with Jean Paul, you will find them each more like the other than any other man, but there is the difference of prophet and poet between them. Carlyle with all his idealism and power of words never creates an ideal character, rather the test of a poet; he is never affected, as a prophet—he dare not be so—it would neutralise his earnestness and reforming energy; Jean Paul, as an artist, can venture to treat a subject as imaginatively and as fancifully as he likes. Sterling would define Carlyle's religious views as a warm belief in God, manifested in everything that is, whose worship should be pursued in every action. He religiously believes everything that he believes, and sees all things so connected, that the line of demarcation between belief in things spiritual and things natural is not by any means distinct. Sterling then showed us portfolios of engravings, out of which he gave Anna Maria a beautiful Rubens, and me a drawing of an ideal head by Benedetto Gnercino's master. On my remonstrating against such overpowering generosity, he said, "As that is the only drawing I have, my collection will be much more complete without it." His engravings of Michael Angelo's are sublime. He has that wonderful figure of Jeremiah and another hung up in the drawing-room. He was saying something about them one day to Julius Hare, who answered, "Yes, I should admire those two pictures of him as much as you do, only they remind me of two passages in the life of W. S. Lander which I have witnessed: the first, Lander scolding his wife; the second, his lamentation over the absence of a favourite dish of oysters!" Then we looked over a book of portraits of the German Reformers. The only mild founders of new opinions on record are Swedenborg and the Moravian Father. He has that most beautiful engraving of Melancthon which expresses all that his biography teaches. On the German poets: Klopstock believed, although contemporary with Goethe and Schiller, that Bürger was the only German poet living designed for worldly immortality! Julius Hare was the translator of those tales from Tieck which I have. Hare met Tieck once, and references being made to his translation, Tieck thought that he would have found some of the rhapsodical parts very difficult to render, but afterwards agreed with Hare that the soft, delicate touches and shades of feeling and opinion with which he abounds must have required the more careful handling. Madame de Staël was regretting to Lord Castlereagh that there was no word in the English language which answered to their "sentiment." "No," he said, "there is no English word, but the Irish have one that corresponds exactly—'blarney.'" Considering who the interlocutors were, this was inevitable. It is supposed to be Lord Castlereagh's one good thing. Then he showed a beautiful portrait of Guizot, so like him. The other day Guizot was sitting at dinner next a Madame M—, who has just written a novel, on which she imagines herself to have founded a literary reputation. She wished to extend a little patronage to her next neighbour, so began, "Et vous, Monsieur, est-ce que vous avez écrit quelque chose?" "Oui, Madame, quelques brochures," was the cool reply. He walked with us part of the way, greatly rejoicing in the elevation of Thirlwall to episcopal dignity—a man every way worthy.

The journals are full of anecdotes. Among them are some rather ancient stories, which are, however, in most cases worth repeating—as, for example, Curran's sinicure and Lamb's retort to Coleridge about preaching. One choice old story about Dr. Whewell and Chinese music is, we regret to find, contradicted on Dr. Whewell's own authority. But there are not a few which are new—at all events to us. One of these describes how Southey, when calling on Derwent Coleridge, took a book down from the shelf, and his host in "a kind of delicious dreamy state murmured apologetically, 'I got that book cheap—it is one of Southey's.' There are good matrimonial stories of Professor Airy, Dr. Buckland, and Longfellow. Dr. Lardner's ill-treatment of his wife Cecilia wins him the title of Dionysius tyrant of Sicily. Sidney Smith derives "grotesque" from Mr. Grote. John Sterling proposes the question, "How can 'you distinguish between nature and art in 'the complexion of a negro chimney sweep?' Caroline Fox herself speaks of 'the comfort and blessing of knowing that our future 'is in other hands than Dr. Cumming's.' Carlyle thinks that 'Roebuck would very much enjoy 'the place of the Lord Protector of England, 'Scotland, and Ireland.' Sterling tells how, when a Protestant Bishop was declaiming to a Roman Catholic on the folly of a belief in Purgatory, 'My Lord,' was the reply, 'you may go further and fare worse.' Westmacott points to a bas-relief of Mercury and Venus as a little piece of music, and Sterling, on the other hand, pronounces it 'A most Pagan illustration by a most 'Christian artist.' John S. Mill says, in reference to Guizot, 'Every Frenchman is first essentially 'French, whatever else may be superadded,' and forbids Caroline Fox reading his book on Logic, except some special chapters, saying, 'It would 'be like my reading a book on Mining, because 'you live in Cornwall—it would be making

"friendship a burden." Another extract from the diary tells how, "In a cottage visit a young 'woman told us that her father was nearly converted, and that a little more teaching would 'complete the business; adding, 'He quite 'believes that he is lost, which, of course, is a 'great consolation to the old man.'"

These are but a few out of the many anecdotes which are here collected; and the old saying, that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, holds good in reference to a book of such varied interest. There are, moreover, some striking letters, especially from John Stuart Mill—a dear friend of hers till his remorseless logic led him so far from her kindly influence—and Carlyle, whose regard for her was no small tribute. There are also many acute criticisms by the writer herself, a delightful character and more large-hearted than the members of her sect in general, to whom the criticism that she cites from one of their own preachers, that his hearers "were 'starved before they were washed,' is very applicable. Her last entry in her journal expresses "an utter trust that, in any extremity 'that may be before me, the same wonderful 'mercy will encompass me, and of mere love 'and forgiving compassion carry me safely into 'port.' It was some five years later that her voyage was finished, on the 12th January, 1871, and we can feel no surprise that her memory should be still so fondly cherished. The journals here printed have been shown to some who knew and loved her, but it is only in the last few months that her sister has consented to allow a larger circle to share in their perusal. That this permission should have been granted is a matter of real thankfulness to all interested in the literary history of the last fifty years, and *Memories of Old Friends* can hardly fail to achieve a large share of popularity. It is a book which we have ourselves studied with unflagging interest, and we cordially recommend it to the notice of our readers.

NEW NOVELS.

Christowell,* to which we have had from time to time to refer in our notices of the excellent periodical of which it has formed the main attraction during the past year, will hardly take rank as the most successful of Mr. Blackmore's novels; but at the same time it is probable that there are very few modern novelists who could have produced so good a one. The Devonshire air always invigorates the writer, and he delights in reproducing for his reader not only the wild moorland scenery which forms his background, and the sleepy villages sparsely scattered over it, but the studies of character which distinguish his books from the ordinary run of novels. His sense of humour leads him sometimes into extravagance, and there is an undue proportion of mannerism which grows upon him and interferes somewhat with the reader's enjoyment. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that his elaboration of his descriptions and of his jokes is rather suited to the slow and composed nature of his favourite Devonians than to a livelier imagination. But it seems almost ungrateful to dwell upon these shortcomings in the presence of so many merits as those which are to be found in *Christowell*. Mr. Blackmore's keen observation of the aspects of nature in that fair county which is to the true Devonian as the joy of the whole earth, his yet more keen observations of the peculiar characteristics of the inhabitants of that county lend a special fascination to his books, which must prove perfectly irresistible to his countrymen, and has no small charm even for those who have not the advantage of having been reared in the West Country. Unlike *Lorna Doone*, which did for Exmoor what *Christowell* does for Dartmoor, the incidents recorded are not so far in the past as to remove it into the sphere of historical novels. It is no further back than 1840, when the penny post was a novelty, and railroad enterprise in its infancy, that we are taken by Mr. Blackmore in his recent work. A good healthy Conservative tone pervades it, but at the same time the writer is not insensible to the stagnation which, according to modern ideas, prevailed in the West Country at that time. With a not unkindly sarcasm he paints for us the quiet little village "where everybody knows twice a day how every body else's cough is, and scarcely can the most 'industrious woman find anything to say that she 'has not said thrice;" and such specimens of the true Devonian as Sam Slowbury, with his powers of sleep, and his conscientious self-respect which prevented him from doing a stroke of work except as an exception, whether he were out of sight, or whether he was strictly watched. Pugley, the carrier, and Trickey, the cobbler postman, are also masterpieces and form valuable additions to the portrait gallery which has been already painted for us by Mr. Blackmore. But his chief pains have been bestowed on Parson Short, who is, to our mind, the real hero of the novel, and will live longer than any of the other characters in the reader's memory. The robbery at the parsonage, and his chase of the robber, are perfectly delightful; and Miss Julia Touchwood is to be congratulated on securing so excellent a husband, though we cannot but think that in real life she would not have been so ready to accept him. Rose Arthur, the other heroine is a very fascinating young lady, and no one will grudge her to so excellent a specimen of the *jeune premier* as Jack Westcombe. But at the same time it is Colonel Westcombe, Jack's father, who most delights us, though, perhaps, to the severe critic he bears too close a resemblance to Colonel Newcome. The mystery which surrounds

* *Christowell*. By R. D. Blackmore. In Three Vols.—London: Sampson Low and Co. 1882.

Rose's father is well preserved, and there is a spice of antique heroism in his self-sacrifice on the shrine of the honour of the family, on which the story turns. The bad characters are hardly so successful as the good, and there is much extravagance about Guy Wenlow, the melodramatic outcast who haunts the moor, and the yet more hardened villain who uses him as an instrument. Very striking, however, is the description of the fearful storm in which George Gaston meets his doom, and the chase of Wenlow by Parson Short, to which we have already referred, is the subject of a very exciting chapter. It is evidence of the wealth of material which Mr. Blackmore has worked up into the present novel, that we are unable to mention all the characters which he has introduced so lavishly, each of which is distinctly marked off from the others; but no notice of *Christowell* however cursory, could omit Spotty Perperape, the doctor's daughter, and Dickey Touchwood, the scatterpated, rat-hunting young squire, who, like everyone else, falls a victim to Rose Arthur's charms. Nor must Parson Short's dog, a *persona muta*, be passed over. "Nons" is as valuable an addition to the dogs of fiction as his master is to the clergymen of fiction, though both belong to a type more familiar some forty years since than they are at present, certainly not to the advantage of the dogs, and perhaps not altogether to the unmixed advantage of the clergy.

*Dandy** is not a novel which is likely to improve the author's reputation. The plot, a singularly unpleasant one, turns upon the abduction from its mother of an only child and her ultimate restoration to her. The book deals largely in scenes of low life, which are not edifying to the reader, and the composition of the sentences is sometimes sadly slipshod. We take the following extracts at random from the third volume, which we cannot but specify as examples of bad English:—

Which, save for the more temperate and refined language, was worthy in wrathful injustice, to the distribe of any irate fishag in the land. . . . Who at that moment he almost hated. . . . They all three talked at once, and neither paid the slightest attention to the other.

The utmost that can be said in favour of *Dandy* is that the moral inculcated is a good one, inasmuch as vice is punished and virtue rewarded before the story concludes. It is possible that a few lovers of fiction may read the book with interest, but the majority will be sadly disappointed in it.

SOME REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Blackwood is once more a very good number, "The Open Door" is a first-rate ghost story, enough to make one's flesh creep, and not spoilt by an explanation. In fact none is possible, which is just as it ought to be. Lady Martin's "Juliet" has more of herself than of the character, which is to follow. "Inside Kairwan" is a most interesting description of a Mussulman sanctuary never before invaded by a Christian explorer. It reads like a scene in the *Arabian Nights*. "A Bird's-Eye View" offers a comprehensive sketch of modern Liberalism, in more forms than one, in which Gladstone, Bright, and others look much smaller than they think themselves. The "Fixed Period" rattles on with a scientific absurdity, reminding us of Jules Verne. "The Catching of Eels in Norfolk" furnishes matter for another very interesting paper. We are not so much impressed with some unpublished marginal "Notes of Coleridge." A very short article is long enough to show that America is not going to sacrifice the solid advantage she derives from Protection to the English phantom of Free Trade.

The *Nineteenth Century* opens with a poem by Matthew Arnold, displayed with all the honours of type and space accorded to the Poet Laureate. Though entitled "Westminster Abbey," the subject is the late Dean Stanley, who is glorified under sundry pagan comparisons, and is to come again like his namesake, King Arthur; when and how we do not pretend to understand. We see no poetry in the performance, either of thought or language, unless we are to except the term of "cavity" applied to the present condition of the Church, with reference, we suppose, to the rule of the Judicial Committee. In the "Crisis of Parliamentary Government" we have Mr. Harrison's nostrum for the fashionable malady of the Liberals. It amounts to microscoping the House into manageable bodies by a scientific process, which shall not alter the political representation. Probably all such elaborate calculations are out of place, and things will go on by some more rough-and-ready rule. Just now the *cloture* is the all-engrossing theme, and we may be sure the Radicals will make it as tyrannical as they can. They want no one to speak but themselves, and glad, as most people would be, to put a stop to the clack that hinders business, it is just the Radical rant that is the most offensive and obstructive. Mr. R. H. Hutton sends a well-reasoned article against vivisection. Mr. Balfour exposes the thoroughly class-feeling of Cobden and his admirers. It is not England—much less the British Empire—but the commercial interests of the pushing, money-making classes that is to them the one object of interest. Mr. Stafford Northcote draws attention to the Canadian Pacific Railway, pointing out that, with proper communication, Canada may supply "a gigantic wheat-producing country, rivaling, and perhaps excelling, 'the best lands of the United States.'" Not a cheerful outlook for the English farmer.

* *Dandy*. By Jean Middlemass. In Three Vols.—London: Tinsley Brothers.

The *Monthly Packet* continues its serial stories, "Stray Pearls," by the Editor, "Keeping the Vow"—which is concluded in the present number,—and "My Paul and Virginia," the delightful story of American child-life, which will, we hope, supersede "Helen's Babies." The Cameo from history for January is a sketch of Henri Quatre, and Holme Lee's somewhat lengthy narrative of the Siege of York advances a stage. Miss Phillimore's paper on Church Sunday Schools deals with the teachers; and the Conversation on Books which is one of the newest, but by no means least attractive features of this admirable periodical, turns upon novels and novelettes. It is amusing to see what so experienced a novelist as Miss Yonge has to say about her rivals. A sketch of a Maori Haka, or native dance, and a very interesting account of a Tyrolean Miracle Play, less known than that of Ober Ammergau, with the usual "spider subjects," and notices to correspondents—not the least important features of this magazine—complete the January number, which certainly shows no falling off in interest or attraction from the high level of excellence to which it has attained under the able editorship of the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe."

We are somewhat concerned at the change which has come over our much-esteemed friend *St. Nicholas*. The present cover is by no means an improvement on its predecessor; but a more serious inconvenience to those who, like ourselves, are in the habit of binding up this excellent magazine for the delight of successive generations of juveniles, is the alteration which has been made in the size. It would seem that the *Century* Company, the American publishers—as Messrs. F. Warne and Co. are the English—have forgotten President Lincoln's warning against swopping horses in the middle of a stream, when they made so important a change in the middle of a volume, and it would have been as well to have waited till the commencement of a new one. But, having given vent to this grumble as to the external alterations, we must own that the interior, which is, after all, the most important part, remains unchanged, and *St. Nicholas* retains its proud pre-eminence among the periodicals for young folks. "The Poor Count's Christmas" is charmingly illustrated, and the paper "How to Make Puppets and Puppet Shows" will delight enterprising juveniles. But still more attractive is the file of dogs of all sorts and sizes, each with a bone in its mouth, that illustrates Mr. Frank Bellows's paper; and the "Dream of Little Women" contains some excellent fooling.

There are two other American magazines intended for older readers, which are as completely domesticated among us as *St. Nicholas* himself. These are *Harper's Monthly*, of which the English publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., and *Scribner's Monthly*, which has of late adopted the name of the *Century Magazine*, and like all the other publications of the *Century* Company is introduced to readers on this side of the Atlantic by Messrs. F. Warne and Co. In each of these the special attraction is to be found in the illustrations, which certainly surpass anything produced at the same price by native talent, unless we take into consideration Messrs. Cassell's *Magazine of Art*, which does not cover the same ground. It is curious to observe, in comparing the two Transatlantic claimants for our favour, how much they deal with similar subjects. Each has a paper on Mexico, and while *Harper's* discourses about the "Ancient and Modern Venetian Glass of Murano" and "The Political Aspect of Mormonism," the *Century* is eloquent on the subject of "The Revival of Burano Lace" and the "Legal Aspects of the Mormon Problem." Again, "Who were the Pilgrims?" in the one is balanced by "Who were the Chartists?" in the other. Of the other contents of *Harper's* we must enumerate the very interesting paper on "King's Coal's Highway," which traces the sloping solitary hillock of coal piled up at the mouth of the Mississippi—where the great river empties itself into the Gulf of Mexico—from its home twenty-one hundred miles distant beneath the gently sloping hills of Western Pennsylvania. Then Mr. Hattou continues his interesting discourses on "Journalistic London," which reveal so many open secrets, and in a strain of somewhat indiscriminate eulogy we are introduced to "Young Men's Christian Associations," and the most prominent personages connected with them, who form, as we must candidly acknowledge, a rather ill-looking lot. An article on the "Bounty of Greece" completes the graver matter; but some poetry above the usual magazine quality and some attractive fiction must not be overlooked. Mr. Hardy's story is indeed completed, and that by Mr. Black, which is to take its place, is not yet commenced. But the quaint and piquant American tale, "Anne," continues its course, and "The Jonce Trammell Compromise" and "In the South Eastern Bastion" are effective little tales; while "Prudence," which has the advantage of one of Mr. Du Maurier's illustrations, promises to be an amusing skit on London social life. This department of the *Century* is represented by instalments of a novel, by the author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," and of a tale with a more purely Transatlantic flavour, called "A Modern Instance." But we prefer to these more elaborate works of fiction the very touching and graceful little story called "Old Madame." To those readers who are not solely given up to fiction it is probable that the admirable paper on "M. Thiers," and that on "Oriental and Early Greek Sculptures," which is so profusely illustrated, will have more attraction; and there is a very curious paper with more of local colour on the "Caverns of Luray"—probably unknown to many of the English readers of the magazine.

—which lie in the Page Valley in Virginia, inclosed between the Massanutten Mountain and the Blue Ridge, and drained by the southern fork of the Shenandoah. It will be seen that each of the rival American periodicals has much to attract, and if our readers ask our advice as to which they had better take in, we are inclined to answer in the emphatic language of the first predecessor of Lord Arthur Hervey, who is, by his reply, supposed to have united the two Seas—"Both."

The G. O. P. as the *Girl's Own Paper* is fondly styled by its numerous admirers, differs from the majority of its English contemporaries, in that it celebrates its birthday in November—not in January—so that the present number is the third of a new volume. We have submitted it to the critical judgment of one of those for whom it is primarily intended, so that she might supplement the results of our own more hasty observations, and we are glad to find that she agrees with us in pronouncing a favourable opinion on its merits. We cannot, however, express unqualified commendation of "The Girl's Own Christmas Card," which forms the frontispiece. But there is so much which deserves praise that it is perhaps invidious to dwell on certainly the least satisfactory feature in the present number, and we prefer calling attention to the very excellent Christmas Carol and the mass of amusing as well as instructive literature which it contains.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The intrinsic merits of Mr. J. W. Reynolds's *Mystery of Miracles* (Kegan Paul and Co.) has called for the publication of a second edition, which the author has issued with several additions and improvements. The fairness of Mr. Reynolds's statements of the views of the opponents of Christian revelation; the weight of his arguments and his knowledge of the subject matter in its scientific as well as in its theological aspects, eminently fit him to grapple with modern objections of the agnostic school. We can but reiterate our opinion expressed in the publication of his first edition, and we are glad to see that opinion confirmed by the continued popularity of this valuable volume.

Mr. Washington Moon, whose fierce encounters with the late Dr. Alford will be in the memory of many readers, has now advanced to do battle, not with a solitary Dean, but with the great company of dignitaries, Church and otherwise, who have been engaged in the revision of the New Testament. How open their work is to criticism is by this time known to most of us; but we venture to think that the present critic has hardly fixed upon the worst parts of their work in his amusing little volume entitled *The Revisers' English*, just published by Messrs. Hatchard. Some of his objections may be dismissed as hypercritical, in others we find ourselves, half unwillingly, on the Revisers' side rather than on his, but occasionally he has them on the hip, and those who know his method of controversy will not be surprised to find that he does not spare them. "And they were judged every man according to their works" ought, of course, to be "his works," but we are not so sure as Mr. Moon is that "ye are they that justify yourselves" ought to be corrected into "themselves." Again, though no doubt several singular nominatives should take a plural verb, long usage has so completely sanctioned the deviation from this rule in the Lord's Prayer that we cannot sympathise with Mr. Moon's indignation regarding it. Nor can we agree in his denunciation of "For ever and ever." But occasionally, as in his comments on 1 Cor. vii. 36, and upon the tautology of Luke xix. 26, the stoutest champion of the Revisers could not uphold them against his well-founded criticism. "Shall" and "will" are always difficulties, but we are on the Revisers' side when they say "Before the cock crows thou shalt deny me thrice." Nor can we assent to Mr. Moon's dictum that the subjunctive cannot be properly used when we speak of that which is past. If the speaker wishes to express an hypothesis, which may or may not be correct, whether it is of the past or the future, we venture to think that he rightly uses the subjunctive; and in Mr. Moon's criticisms he falls into the fault with which he charges his opponents, of neglecting the difference between different words. In his examples he forgets that "if" generally means "supposing that," but "though" "notwithstanding that." So "though he was a son" and "if Abraham were justified" are each correct, though in each it is past time which is spoken of. Another of his unsatisfactory criticisms is that on St. Paul's intimation to the Roman converts that he had often purposed to come to them; for the use of the verb to come instead of to go, with which he finds fault, has reference to the position of those whom the person who uses it is addressing, and we doubt if even Mr. Moon himself writes to his friends, "I shall have much pleasure in 'going' to you on Saturday."

The *English Citizen Series* (Macmillan and Co.) is yet another addition to the already numerous supply of small volumes on great subjects, which forms one of the features of the age. It is designed in the language of the projector, "to meet the demand for accessible information on the ordinary conditions and the current terms of our political life." Two volumes have already appeared. The first of these, which is entitled *Central Government*, and has been entrusted to the competent hands of Mr. Traill, "deals with the machinery whereby our Constitution works, and the broad lines upon which it has been constructed." The perusal of it will not lead the reader to a very high opinion of the logical element in our Constitution; and the happy-go-lucky manner in which our political institutions have been developed is well brought out in its

pages. It is as well that this illogical character should be recognised, as it may perhaps prevent the foolish doctrinaire attempts which have been too frequent of late, from the fatal effects of which in too many instances—as, for example, in the abolition of purchase—we are now suffering. Mr. Traill's volume, while not professing to compete with more copious and systematic treatises on the English Constitution, well sums up the result of such treatises. So also in the second volume Mr. Walpole, though his strong political prejudices on many points, and specially his hatred of the House of Lords, hardly qualify him for the task of a dispassionate commentator, has put together a very readable book on *The Electorate and the Legislature*. Though it is impossible to speak with absolute confidence as to the contents of such volumes until every portion of them has been tested by some one interested solely in that portion, the general impression which they produce is that of painstaking accuracy, and, as far as we have been able to judge from a survey which of necessity has been somewhat cursory, they are wonderfully free from error in matters of detail.

In a volume of sermons, collectively entitled from the name of the first sermon in the series, *The Candle of the Lord* (Macmillan), by the Rev. Philip Brooks, of Trinity Church, Boston, in the United States, the reader will find both thought and gold—thought, however, overweighted with words, and gold attenuated by a more than gold-beater's strength. The preacher might have been original if he had not striven to be so.

Three tiny volumes of short extracts on "Grace," "Nature," and "Art," put together by Mrs. Sidney Lear, and published under the somewhat fanciful title of *Pearls, Rubies, and Diamonds* (Rivingtons), can hardly fail to be of interest to a wide circle of readers, and will prove a stimulant to thought in the case of those who think, and will supply wholesome thought to those who do not perform that troublesome office for themselves. Those who are acquainted with the other writings of this industrious editor and writer will need but little other recommendation than her name.

Dr. Macduff has printed a volume of fifty-two sermonettes for children under the appropriate title of *Hosannas of the Children* (Nisbet)—affectionate addresses which children will appreciate. In it he has gathered up most of the notices of childhood and of childlike mentioned in the Bible. His acquaintance with the East has enabled him to introduce local touches and to place these Eastern references of Holy Scripture before the eyes of his young audiences, and by this means and by anecdotes he is able to beguile what might else have been weariness at the sermons. In this way, apart from any question of theology, these short addresses supply frequent hints and useful models for similar services.

With the present issue—the twelfth—of the *Records of the Past* (Bagster), the series of texts selected by the Biblical Archaeological Society from the cuneiform tablets of Assyria and the incised slabs and papyri from Egypt has been brought to a conclusion. The value of these documents is, however, so great to scholars, that we trust this first series will soon be succeeded by a second. The present part or volume consists of translations from Egyptian monuments by French and English Egyptologists. It is only by the collection and translation of such documents as are contained in this series of volumes that the secrets of past ages can be unveiled to modern students and the history of the ancient peoples of the East be made known to modern readers.

Kingsworth: The Aim of a Life, by Miss C. R. Coleridge (J. Masters and Co.) bears, like all other works of the same authoress, the impress of a thoughtful and subtle mind, but the story is almost too slight for the development of those peculiarities of character on which its interest turns. Kingsworth is an estate which has been left by a father to the younger of his two sons, the elder being disinherited for repeated offences, culminating in a marriage, the unsuitableness of which has been much exaggerated by the younger brother. Immediately after the father's funeral there are angry words between the two brothers, who go out together, and are both found dead without any evidence to show how they came by their death. Each leaves a widow and a little daughter, and it is the aim of the younger Mrs. Kingsworth's life so to train her child that she shall renounce all her rights in time in favour of her disinherited cousin. How she succeeds and what comes of it all, we shall not here disclose. The characters of the two girls are drawn, it is needless to say, in firm distinct lines, but Katie, the principal heroine, is not lovable, and will hardly gain the sympathy of the reader enough to make her fate a matter of interest to him, while the nominal hero is so sketchy as to be merely a name and nothing more. At the same time Miss Coleridge can write nothing which will not repay perusal, and there are many points in this story which combine to raise it far above the average of moral tales among which it would naturally rank.

Hilda, by Katherine Shaw (J. F. Shaw and Co.), is a story of excellent purpose, and although we may be inclined to think that the authoress draws too hard and fast a line and makes too little allowance for that natural exuberance of youth, which will not always find its longing for amusement satisfied by microscopes and the like, still we must feel grateful to her for a picture of earnest and pious womanhood drawn with a very devout and loving hand.

Dewdrops and Diamonds, by Emma Marshall (J. Nisbet and Co.), is a story we can warmly recommend. There is nothing specially original in the plot, which turns on the old *couteurtempis* of a missing jewel and a wrongly suspected little maiden of the humble class. The pictures of

child-life are natural and thoroughly pleasing, while the lesson inculcated that "love beareth all things" is impressed upon the reader in just the manner most likely to render it efficacious. It is admirably adapted for a school prize or a gift to any intelligent child of twelve or fourteen.

Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici* is one of the many standard works which are better known by their name than by their contents to the reader of the present day. But the very charming edition of it which Messrs. Macmillan have added to their *Golden Treasury Series* is likely to restore it from its position among books to be talked of to that which it deserves to hold among books to be read. Modern writers have borrowed freely enough from its pages; and we cannot doubt but that many readers will be glad to have the opportunity of making acquaintance with it at first hand which is here presented to them. In addition to the *Religio Medici* itself, for which the present editor has taken the edition of 1682—the last published during the author's lifetime—as a basis, though not adhering slavishly to it when a better reading presented itself in any of the others, Mr. Greenhill has reprinted in the same volume two of Browne's works not published till after his death—the *Letter to a Friend* and the *Christian Morals*, taking his text in both cases from the first published edition, merely correcting a few passages where the author's manuscript has obviously been copied without due care, and adding notes where the mistake is that of the author, not of the copyist. The index, general and glossarial, is a new and valuable feature in the present charming little volume, which is as pleasant to look at as its predecessors in the attractive series of which it forms part; and the editor, Mr. Greenhill, has spared no pains by careful collation and copious annotation to fit it to take its place in that series.

Yet another addition to French grammars, whose name is already legion, is *The Bengoe French Grammar*, by Mons. Emile de Tuetey, published by Messrs. Rivington. Its special feature—in addition to its being practical and short, which all grammars now profess to be—is that it is written in French. We may venture to doubt if this is an advantage for the English student, who presumably, from his requiring an elementary grammar, has not attained such a mastery of the language as to be able to understand the rules when expressed in French. It is often difficult enough to understand grammatical rules when expressed in English, and thus to express them seems to be adding an additional and unnecessary burden to the many which the unhappy schoolboy has to bear in the pursuit of what, in modern educational systems, can no longer be regarded as an *objet de luxe*.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, John Bull, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed in doubtful cases, but never where the light is a quotation.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 7.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. S aragoes | A |
| 2. E mpowers | D |
| 3. C al | V |
| 4. O ne | E |
| 5. N orther | N |
| 6. D istant | T |

Correct solutions have been received from Bruce, B. Forde, Conjecture, Culverin, Chavernes, Chestnut, Dunstan, Elsie, Etak, Heene, Hadji, Hero, Jib, Katha, Knole, Laycrop, Lathyrus, Land o' Nod, Magnet, M.A.E.B., Mac, Noremac, Pegasus, Pirate King, Peewit, Quiz, Roslyn, Sparks, Spero, Putamen, The Owl, Wylmote, X., and Zenobia.—34 correct, 21 incorrect, total, 55.

CIPHER.—Your name was accidentally omitted from the list of solvers of Acrostics 4 and 6.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 9.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

POEM.

A sweetly scented shrub, 'tis queer,
(Spelt in old English way),
Reverse my parts, and I appear
Sweet songstress of to-day.

1.

"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse."
Put me in kingdom's place,
The sense is none the worse.

2.

The capital of a dominion across the water,
Under our Queen, her son-in-law and daughter.

3.

A title of address to which the high
And low alike do make reply.

4.

A wretched sense,
Surest companion unto indolence.

5.

Last and first here in the centre meet,
A name of fragrance choice and sweet.

6.

A table round makes all of equal place,
Yet at a table round the chiefest seat I grace.

7.

I in a moonlight scene do take a part,
Where repartee is quick, and speaks true lover's heart.

8.

"It is there, it is there, my child,"
Strike out an "it" and "there,"
Your words that they divide,
A river you will spell, which near
By classic shades doth glide.

9.

A bright-eyed maiden of the village, she
Was called the "Sunshine of St. Eulalie."

VIZ.

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

Conscious of his irresistible strength, the British Lion, with a contemptuous side-glance, is complacently watching the progress of the Russian Bear, as he is waddling up in a direct line towards India, which he has long marked for a prey. It is true that the Lion can and will, by a single effort, release India from the grasp of the Bear, but not till India has been scratched to bleeding. To avert such a calamity, which cannot but be detrimental to the cause of progress and to the stability of peace in India, we have missed no occasion to denounce every single step which Russia has for some time been taking in advance towards the frontiers of the Indian Empire. It is impossible that Russian diplomacy can continue much longer unchecked in its present course, which is indirectly lowering British prestige, and seriously damaging British interest in the East. The inevitable struggle between the Lion and the Bear for undisputed supremacy in Asia cannot be long deferred. It would be interesting, therefore, to review the relative positions of these two Powers in Europe at the present day, in order that we may be enabled to form some idea of their respective chances of success in any struggle whenever and wherever it may occur. With the fate of the Empire hanging on a thread, it is the very frenzy of ambition that is driving Russia to ruin, and perhaps dismemberment, in a wild thirst for extended territory, especially if it is sought to wrest India from the hold of Great Britain. Great Britain will never part with India of her own will—still less through the pressure of military force. She has sown deep in the soil of the country the seeds of intellectual progress and material development, which have already begun to germinate with the promise of a rich harvest. The native races, especially such as have come to recognise the blessings of settled rule and enlightenment, will without hesitation cast in their lot with a Government to which they are becoming more attached from day to day from a conviction that their moral and material advancement depends upon the state of the British Empire in India. The intelligent and educated classes have learned more than enough of the brutal character of Russian despotism to teach their more ignorant countrymen that if they seek a change of masters they will be placing themselves under the rule of King Stork instead of King Log, and that the little finger of Russia will be a more crushing weight upon them than the whole body of Great Britain. The infamous treatment which Poland has suffered at the hands of Russia should be a warning to all races whom she seeks to enslave. We are tolerably assured that the martial classes of our countrymen will, if they are properly informed of the character of Russian rule, resist to the death any attempt to impose the Russian yoke upon their necks. Russian intrigue may do more harm than Russian aggression, and we are convinced that in extending her conquests down towards India Russia is only seeking to establish a basis for her secret operations. It is for this reason that we have always urged upon the Government the necessity of arresting the nearer approach of that wily Power to the confines of the Empire. Her victory over Turkey has given Russia a greater confidence in her military prowess; and the Turkish indemnity has replenished her empty Treasury. The accession of territory she has acquired in the last war has probably added to her resources. Still, with the whole Empire honeycombed by Nihilism, Russia will be mad to plunge into a contest with Great Britain, whose resources and political influence are of far greater weight in the world. We are convinced of the decided superiority of Great Britain over Russia both in strength and resources. But still we think that the Government in England is exposing India to some unnecessary risk of internal troubles by playing a waiting game upon Russia.—*Indian Mirror*.

AT LIVERPOOL.

I once was a Conservative,
I never was a Tory, Sir;
Good sense is my preservative
'Gainst any rant of glory, Sir:
I find the general mass of men
Correct in all they may do, Sir,
For I am of that class of men
Who always think as they do, Sir.

'Tis said that popularity
Is sometimes due to merit, Sir;
But merit is a rarity;
While people of my spirit, Sir,
May learn the force of commonplace
In Chamfort, the French joker, Sir,
And charm a mediocre race
By being mediocre, Sir.

I like to shape my attitude
According to the minute, Sir;
And in my mouth a platitude
Seems to have something in it, Sir.
The dicta of some folk of late,
For instance, have been wildish, Sir;
But compensation by the State—
We know that that is childish, Sir.

I think the state of Erin is—
Well, not without its reason, Sir.
I think a toasted herring is
A good thing in its season, Sir.
I'd say to Forster—"Wait a bit,
Don't go too fast, or falter, Sir;"
For until things get straight a bit,
The state of things won't alter, Sir.

I am the one to point a gun,
But hate the noise of firing, Sir;
I did not shrink from pen and ink,
Or from the cost of wiring, Sir;

But when it came to give a sort
Of meaning to my lingo, Sir,
I told my friends 'twas time—in short,
I gave them up for Jingo, Sir.

If you would play Sir Oracle,
Don't struggle with the torrent, Sir;
But rather take a coracle
And drop down with the current, Sir.

The fisher so, as you may know,
Secures the wily salmon, Sir,
In Usk or Wye; and bigger fry
Are easier far to gammon, Sir.

R. C.
—*St. James's Gazette.*

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. G. Bennett, Master of the Cathedral School, Salisbury, to be Minor Canon of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. W. Cole, to Vicarage of Beetham, Westmoreland.

Rev. J. J. Dand, to Vicarage of Chieveley, Berks, on his own petition at Palace.

Rev. E. A. Eardley-Wilmot, to Vicarage of St. James, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. J. A. Faithfull, to Incumbency of Holy Trinity, Scarborough. Patrons, the Rev. Edward Hoare, the Bishop of Liverpool, Mr. George Shann, and Mr. William Whythead.

Rev. H. W. Farrar, to be Missionary to Seamen Chaplain, the Tyne Mission Ship, South Shields.

Rev. W. Fraser, Rector of St. Clement's, Longleight, Manchester, to Vicarage of St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Cornwall.

Rev. H. R. Hayward, Vicar of Cirencester, to be Rural Dean of Cirencester.

Rev. A. Hilley, to Vicarage of Walton. Patron, Mr. George Lane Fox.

Rev. G. W. H. Knight-Bruce, Curate-in-Charge of St. Wendron, Truro; to Vicarage of St. George's, Everton, Liverpool. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. W. J. Mayne, Curate of St. Philip and James, Leekhampton, to Vicarage of Sherborne-with-Widmarsh. Patron, Lord Sherborne.

Rev. H. M'Wells, Curate of Colwich, Staffordshire, to Vicarage of Belvidere, Kent. Patrons, the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Earl of Chichester.

Rev. H. J. Norton, to Curacy of East and West Harnham, Wilts.

Rev. H. A. Noel, Vicar of St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Cornwall, to Rectory of St. Clement, Longleight, Manchester.

Rev. J. C. Noel, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, Patrons, the Rector of Trowbridge.

Rev. J. T. Pigot, Vicar of Fremington and Rural Dean of Barnstaple; to be Prebendary of Exeter.

Rev. F. E. Towers, Rector of Elmshorpe, and Vicar of Earl's Chilton, Leicestershire, to Rectory of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guildford. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. W. T. Vernon, Canon of York, and Rector of Eton, to Rural Deanery of Beverley.

Rev. W. Walsh, Chaplain to the Earl of Devon, to Rectory of Folkington, Sussex. Patron, Mr. J. Eglington A. Gwynne.

LICENCES TO CURATES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON:—Rev. S. Bealish, to St. Jude, Kensal-green; A. Fairbanks, to St. Peter, Eaton-square; M. MacColl, to All Saints, Notting-hill; E. V. Pownall, to St. George, Hanover-square, J. J. C. Yarborough, to St. Luke, Stepney.

OBITUARY.

Dec. 31, at the Lodge, South-grove, Bow, the Rev. David Shaboe.

Jan. 4, at Todenham Rectory, Moreton-in-Marsh, the Rev. Henry Horsley, M.A., Rector of the parish, aged 73.

Jan. 4, at his residence, the Glen House, Cork, the Rev. Francis de Montmorency St. George, Rector of St. Ann's, Shandon, Cork, aged 70.

Jan. 7, at the Vicarage, Rickmansworth, the Rev. William Alleyne Barker, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, and eldest son of the Rev. Alleyne Higgin Barker, Vicar of Rickmansworth, in his 43rd year.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of the Company of Clothworkers have voted £100 per annum for five years to the Bishop of Bedford's East London Church Fund specially for church work in the eastern portion of the diocese of London.

The Rev. J. P. Prescott, curate-in-charge of Great Ains, Alcester, has been presented to the Vicarage of Kelly, Cornwall.

The vicarage of Todenham, Moreton-in-Marsh, has fallen to the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol by the death of the Rev. Henry Horsley.

We regret to state that the Rev. George Body is very ill. He has been confined to his bed for the last three weeks, and will be quite unable to do any work before next Lent.

At St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, on Sunday, in presence of the Lord Mayor and other City functionaries, two stained glass windows were unveiled, representing the Last Supper and St. Paul preaching at Athens. The rector, the Rev. W. Rogers preached.

At St. Paul's Cathedral (North-West Chapel) on Monday evening special services were held in connection with the Association of Lay Helpers for the Diocese of London. The Rev. A. Williamson, Vicar of St. James's, Norland, preached the sermon, and at its conclusion the members met in the Chapter-house, where an address was given by the Rev. H. Boyd, D.D., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, on "Self-Education for Lay Helpers."

A meeting of clergy was held at Worcester on Thursday to consider measures for relieving the exceptional distress existing among many clergymen in the diocese owing to the falling off of incomes derived from glebe land brought about by agricultural depression. The Bishop of Worcester, who presided, the Dean (Lord Alwyne Compton), and other speakers affirmed that there were many cases of urgent want where the income of clergymen depended upon profit from their glebes. After discussion it was resolved to raise a fund for the relief of clergymen suffering through agricultural depression, to be distributed by the Diocesan Clergymen's Widows' and Orphans' Society.

St. Paul's Church, Menstone, has just received an addition to its painted glass, in a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street. The parable of "The Ten Virgins" is the subject of the window, which is the gift of the "Mercer" family, in memory of a lady who died at the age of 94.

On Friday morning the Dean of Carlisle (the Very Rev. John Oakley, formerly vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton) was installed at his Cathedral, in the presence of a large congregation. After the installation the Dean celebrated the Holy Communion. The service was choral, for the first time, it is said, since the Reformation.

Canon Knox-Little has announced to his parishioners at St. Alban's, Manchester, that he will not resign the living. The *Morning Post* says a movement has been made for the promotion of the Canon for ritualistic practices, and he has declared he will "stand to his guns."

The Bishop of Honolulu is on the way to England for the purpose of soliciting aid for building his Cathedral church at the capital of the Hawaiian kingdom. On the list of subscriptions, amounting

already to nearly 15,000 lols., are the names of King Kalakaua, the Queen, Dowager Queen Emma, &c.

At a largely attended conference of clergy and laity, convened at Derby last week by the Rural Dean, Canon Abney, and presided over by the Bishop of Lichfield, it was agreed to hold the Church Congress there on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October, in the Drill Hall and adjacent buildings, which will provide ample accommodation for the large numbers expected. Steps were taken to form the general committee, appoint a treasurer and secretaries, provide a guarantee fund, and make other necessary arrangements.

At the last rural deanery meeting of the deaneries of Dewsbury and Birstall, held at Thornhill, the Rev. J. Ingham Brooke, R.D. of Dewsbury, presiding, the subject of the "British Opium Policy and the Church's Duty regarding it" was introduced in a paper read by the Rev. T. G. Davies, Vicar of Batley. The paper was a most exhaustive one, giving the history of the policy, and showing that the traffic was carried on from mere mercenary motives, and forming one great obstacle to the progress of the Gospel in China. It was injurious to British commerce, as the money would be spent on cotton and woollen goods, whilst the moral effects were baleful to a degree. It was the Church's duty to protest against the traffic, and use every effort to liberate this nation from any complicity in the evil. The subject was discussed by the members of the Chapter, and Mr. Davies was thanked for his valuable paper, and asked to allow an epitome of it to be printed.

We are informed that Dr. Martin Clark has been appointed by the Church Missionary Society to a medical mission at Umritsur, India, at a salary of £400 per annum. Dr. Clark, a correspondent says, is a Presbyterian of pronounced views, but was passed after examination, and therefore approved of, by the society.

On Tuesday, January 3, a conference of clergy was held at Douglas, Isle of Man, under the presidency of the Bishop, for the purpose of establishing a Sodor and Man Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society. The Bishop was elected president of the branch, and it was resolved that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B.) be requested to act as patron. Two of the chief towns of the island—Douglas and Ramsey—have already commenced Church of England temperance work with good success.

The Committee of the Sunday Society have voted £5 towards the national memorial to the late president, Dean Stanley.

A legacy of £1,000 has been left under the will of the late Edward Killington to the treasurer, for the time being, of the building and restoration fund of St. John's Church, Great Yarmouth, or, him failing, to the curate-in-charge of the said church, for the enlargement, maintenance, adornment, and repair of the said church.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., has just declined the rectory of Gotham, Notts, value £1,000 a year, offered to him by the Duke of Portland and Earl Howe.

As the Bishop of Ely has refused to consecrate the new cemetery at Woodstone, the burial board of the parish have written to the Archbishop of Canterbury to obtain a licence for interments. The old churchyard, which is full, was closed by the Home Secretary's order on Dec. 31.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Lichfield and the Hon. Mrs. MacLagan entertained about one hundred mothers (members of the St. Mary and Christ Church meetings) to dinner at the Palace. They had previously been conducted through the Cathedral, where a short service was held in the Lady Chapel. After dinner there was music and singing, and during the proceedings Mrs. MacLagan delivered a kindly address to her guests. An address was also delivered by the Archbishop of Ely; and the thanks of the visitors were expressed by the Ven. Archbishop Iles and the Rev. M. H. Scott.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

The *Durham Advertiser* states that the committee of last year's Church Congress held a meeting last week, at which it was reported that the receipts amounted to £1,087 1s. 9d., and the disbursements to £996 12s. 9d., leaving a balance in hand of £99 9s., which was given to the Newcastle Bishopric Fund. In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Bishop Lightfoot, who presided, said he had entered upon the work of the Congress with grave anxieties. He had, however, felt confident of the co-operation and aid of the clergy, and also the laity of the diocese, and that co-operation he had received to an extent he had not anticipated. This, the first year of his Episcopacy, had been a very happy year indeed, and he felt that the success which had attended the Congress would act beneficially on the diocese at large. With regard to the new Bishopric of Newcastle, he could but repeat what he had said before, that, however much he regretted the division of the ancient See of Durham, still he felt that it would be the beginning of a new and more vigorous career of Church life in these northern counties.

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed the Rev. George Raymond Portal, M.A., rector of Burghclere, Hants; the Rev. James Elwin Millard, D.D., vicar of Basingstoke; and the Hon. and Rev. Alan Brodric, M.A., vicar of Godalming, to honorary canonries in Winchester Cathedral.

The Bishop of Liverpool on Monday advocated the employment of Scripture-readers when there was an insufficiency of clergymen. The principal difficulty the Church had to contend with in doing her work in large towns arose from the failure in the supply of active and energetic young clergymen. No doubt this arose from the increased demand for educated persons in other walks of life. It was no use for men to "enter the Church," as it used to be called fifty years ago, because it was a respectable and comfortable profession. The Church offered no inducements to such individuals, for the first and foremost condition for enrolment in the ministry was ability and inclination for work.

The Committee of the Religious Tract Society has just sent a parcel of Christmas and New Year's cards to the hospitals and infirmaries in almost every county in the United Kingdom, and also to a large number of workhouses, asylums, and charitable institutions in London and the provinces. The gift has proved a very cheering and acceptable one. According to the

"Medical Directory" the only county in England without hospital or dispensary is Westmoreland. In Wales no county is unprovided for, and the same is true of Ireland; while in Scotland the seventeen counties of Clackmannan, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Kirkcubright, Linlithgow, Peebles, Selkirk, Wigton, Dumfries, Kincardine, Argyll, Bute, Caithness, Cromarty, Nairn, and Sutherland, appear from the same authority to have no hospital or infirmary in any of them.

A novel entertainment was provided for the Sunday school children of Kilkhampton on the Feast of the Epiphany by the kindness of the rector, the Rev. Canon Thynne. Instead of the usual magic lantern a series of models representing the scenes of the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi had been designed. The figures were about a third of the natural size, and were painted by the matron of the Kilkhampton Orphanage. When the curtains were drawn aside and the grotto and figures revealed the choir sang the carol, "Stars all bright are beaming." The rector then gave an explanatory address, after which the "Magnificat" was chanted by all present.

The representation of various scenes from the early life of the Saviour which have been given during the past week at Roulanch, a village near Pershore, in Worcestershire, under the direction of the vicar, the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy-Chafy, have attracted considerable attention and many visitors from various parts of the country. The idea is by no means a new one, similar performances having been given on several occasions at St. Michael's, Shoreditch, one of which was described in these columns on the 10th of January last year. The tableaux at Roulanch were twelve in number, the vicar taking the part of Chorus, and the performers were fifty in number. The representation differs considerably from an ordinary drama, as the characters remain silent.

A new organ, which is to cost £3,500, was opened on Sunday in St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle, which is soon to become a Cathedral. The Bishop of Durham preached at the morning service. His Lordship, during his stay at Newcastle, was the guest of Mr. John W. Pease, who recently presented Benwell Tower as a place of residence for the new Bishop of Newcastle. The organ was built by Messrs. Lewis, of Brixton.

The Rev. G. B. James, the rector of St. Philip and St. Jacob, Bristol, has been presented by the members of his congregation with a library table, chair, and stationery case for himself, and a pair of girandoles for Mrs. James. On a silver plate attached to the table was inscribed:—"Presented to the Rev. G. B. James, rector of St. Philip and St. Jacob, by members of the congregation and parish workers, as a mark of esteem and affection."

The Rev. Dr. Bardley, vicar of Bradford, speaking on Tuesday at the anniversary of the Calverley Church Institute, urged upon Churchmen the importance of maintaining the connection which at present existed between Church and State. Referring to the arguments in favour of Disestablishment drawn from the results of the amateur religious census at Bradford, Dr. Bardley showed that, although there was evidently a falling off in attendance at public worship generally, yet the percentage of Churchmen to Nonconformists was rather more than a fourth in 1881, as compared with less than a seventh in 1851; proving that the National Church had grown more rapidly during the thirty years than the various sects. The vicar of Calverley said the members of the National Church ought not to neglect their political duties, although it was not desirable that the Church should be regarded as a mere political establishment.

The convener of the United Presbyterian Synod's Committee on Disestablishment has received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone's secretary:—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Jan. 7.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 3rd inst., I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to say that he will be happy to arrange for an interview with a deputation from the United Presbyterian Synod before the subject of the relations of Church and State in Scotland comes on for discussion in Parliament; but that he hopes he may be excused if he asks that until then it may stand over, as it would be very difficult for him, under pressure of business, to receive deputations for oral discussion of subjects except in view of pending legislation or other Parliamentary proceeding.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. A. GOSLEY.—The Rev. G. C. Hutton, D.D.

On Wednesday a special meeting of the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh was held for the purpose of considering the overtures proposed to be sent to the General Assembly on the subject of disestablishment. Principal Rainy moved the adoption of an overture asking the General Assembly to declare that the time had come for urging on the State the necessity of dealing with the question of disestablishment with a view to its settlement. Dr. Begg moved an overture to the effect that the projected abandonment and overthrow of the Established Church was a step which had been forced on and rendered probable by a series of practical blunders in the face of all warnings, and by a system of bad and unworthy management fitted to exasperate the people; that it was high time the whole matter should be brought to a settlement; and that the General Assembly should call upon the Government, by the appointment of a Royal Commission or otherwise, to have the facts of the history of the Church thoroughly sifted, and the just rights of all parties clearly ascertained, in order that the evils referred to might not be perpetuated. Mr. W. Balfour moved an overture to the effect that the Free Church having deliberately committed herself to disestablishment, her present action was not only unworthy of a Church of Christ, but was fatal to the Church's interest, and also asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission. After a discussion, which lasted six hours, the presbytery divided, and on the final vote being taken, Principal Rainy's overture was carried against Dr. Begg's by 40 to 15.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Free and Open Church Association was held on Wednesday evening. After the transaction of the usual routine business the treasurer reported that the income of the Association for the year 1881 had amounted to £1,370, 18s. 6d., and the expenditure to £1,404 4s. 8d., showing a deficiency on December 31 last of £33 6s. 2d. Mr. John C. Harvey, Chasclay, St. Clement's, was appointed local secretary for Bournemouth and the neighbourhood. A communication was read from the Board of Trade suggesting

a few amendments in the draft memorandum and articles of association submitted to them. The alterations were agreed to, and the secretary was directed to return the document to the Board. It was decided to print and issue as a publication of the Association an abbreviated form of the leaflet entitled "The Archbishop of Stafford on Free and Open Churches." The secretary was directed to forward an application to the committee of the Church Congress for the use of the largest hall in Derby for a public meeting of the Association on the evening before the commencement of the congress.

The *Standard* says:—

"Bishop Ryle, being confronted with the fact that the people in his diocese do not go to church, has delivered himself of a speech on the subject, in which he has made practical suggestions of the kind which might have passed muster forty years ago. He begins by saying that 'a greater elasticity is wanted in the Church of England, so as to adapt it to the times.' This would not be so bad, if the requisite 'elasticity' were first exhibited in Bishop Ryle himself. The Church of England, if let alone, is elastic enough, but it is he and his friends who would impose on her the dulness of lead and the inflexibility of cast iron. But let us see what he suggests. 'They wanted shorter and simpler services than the old parish services—services containing nothing more than a short exposition of the Word of God—or two or three simple hymns, not set to such droning tunes as they sometimes had; plain and simple extempore prayers in vernacular English that the plainest man could comprehend. But they could not get clergymen enough to carry on this kind of service, and they must turn to the laity and make them feel there was work for all to do.' Putting the matter shortly, the Bishop says our services fail to attract, and, therefore, he would have us exactly imitate the Nonconformists. But as regards getting the bulk of the people to their services, the Dissenters are just in the same boat with the Church, so that this scheme is condemned beforehand. But where does the Bishop get his notion that the Church has been tied to 'the old parish service' of the long and dreary kind, with hymns 'set to droning tunes?' These things are, indeed, still dear to one section of Churchmen, but it is to that section which numbers Bishop Ryle among its foremost members. The services are being made vastly more hearty and lifelike than they were, but the party of progress is disheartened by those who prefer 'Evangelical simplicity.' Whose fault is that if not of Bishop Ryle and his unelastic friends? The truth, however, is that churchgoers are being weeded. Formerly people who did not like to go went by social compulsion. Now only those go who choose to do so. Hence the falling off in the aggregate attendance. But we know where we are, and the numbers of genuine churchgoers is increasing, and is likely to increase."

The following Memorial is in course of signature for presentation:—

To the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the undersigned

Sheweth,—That the metropolitan police are charged with great responsibilities in preserving the peace, guarding the property, and repressing the crime of London: That in the execution of their duties, heavy demands are made on their physical and moral powers; and that their duties can be performed, and their temptations resisted, only by the force of religious principle. Hence it is very necessary that they should have adequate leisure and opportunities for the worship of Almighty God, and for religious instruction, which can scarcely be attained without some improvement as to the arrangements made for the observance of Sunday by the force.

Your memorialists would urge that the arrangements at present existing are scarcely adequate. Only one day of rest in every fourteen days is granted to the police; and as this one day by no means necessarily falls on the Sunday, they are, to a large extent, debarred from joining with their families in public worship, and having their share in the national day of rest. That whereas, by an order dated in 1868, it was arranged that four days' rest in twenty-eight should be given, two of which days were to be Sundays, by another order dated June 11, 1870, when the benefit of the above had been enjoyed only two years, the four days were diminished by one-half. That, about the same period, courses of officially-arranged week-day services for the men, which had lasted for years during the episcopates of Bishop Blomfield and Bishop Tait, were directed to be discontinued; and that, by these alterations, the police have suffered a very serious loss of rest and religious opportunities.

Your memorialists, learning from the police authorities that, although they are most desirous of relieving the men by securing them a larger share of rest on the Lord's Day, it is impossible to grant any increase of rest without an increase in the number of the force, now venture to approach you with the earnest request that the Government will take steps so to augment the Metropolitan Police force that it may be possible for the Chief Commissioner to extend to the men under his orders a larger amount of rest, especially on the Sunday, and by suitable regulations to afford the men more adequate opportunities for the worship of Almighty God.

A. C. CANTUAR.

J. LONDON.

E. K. WINTON.

A. W. ROFFEN.

W. WALSHAM BEDFORD.

&c. &c.

Lord's Day Observance Society, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C., January, 1882.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to the seven thousand associates and members of the Young Men's Friendly Society, which was established in 1879:—

"Lambeth Palace, Dec. 29, 1881.

"As the year closes I wish to give some hints to show why you ought to enlarge your borders, and persuade your friends to join our society. The young men for whom the society exists are almost numberless. They must either be a disciplined army or a fortuitous concourse of persons without a common aim and a common discipline. They are marching to invade the posts which their elders now hold; and the elders, by the inexorable rule

which governs human life, are sure, in a few years to disappear and make way for the invaders. We are thankful to believe that, upon the whole, seeing what human nature is and what are the difficulties to be contended with, these elders have something to be said in their favour, and have not altogether failed in the way in which they have borne themselves in their posts. The next thirty years will decide whether those who succeed to them do their duty better or worse. If worse, woe to the country! woe to the prospects of mankind! A degeneracy from age to age is a sad prospect; and when once degeneracy sets in it is wonderful how the speed with which it works increases in the downhill race. England has hitherto, by God's blessing, borne a high character. Men are proud of being citizens of Christian England, and not without cause. A high spirit, and a sound judgment, and a power of self-control which leads to any sacrifice where the public good is involved—these are the characteristics of a noble people: without these, men become the slaves of their own wavering passions, and are made ripe for some form or other of political slavery as the result of their moral degradation. To be self-restrained, to learn to resist temptations, to become energetic in the discharge of duty—this is the characteristic of a well-disciplined army. If the mass of young Englishmen, now feeling their growing powers, and rising year by year to importance in their several social positions, are to be what they ought to be, they must be soldiers of Christ.

"Now, discipline is greatly promoted by a wise system of association. Young men will and must have associates. A youth who has no companions is generally a poor specimen. But if companionship is left to mere accident there is every chance that it will increase temptation. A young man comes from his home in the country, and is thrown, say, in the midst of London. If he has no one to give him a friendly hand, he must naturally take up with any who are brought near him in the routine of business or the pursuit of relaxation. He is kept busy all day, but he must have his amusements. Unacquainted with the town, he does not know where or how safely to seek them. It is as likely as not that some young man, more knowing, and less Christian, than himself, will seek his society and initiate him into what is called 'life.' It will be well for him then if he finds in his counting-house or shop that there are certain young men older than himself, who think it a duty to look after the newcomers; who ask him to join a band of pleasant companions, and find it no bar to their pleasure that they seek to be guided by Christian principle! Such is the very aim and object of the Young Men's Friendly Society.

"Experience in past times shows how good wise men thought this system of association. When young men went to the University, the wisdom of old times soon found out that it was well to unite them in colleges which had a common life, were regulated by a common discipline, and usually fostered in common some common Christian spirit, according to which the young men thus associated were led to judge and act. So of old, when young men were sent to London to prepare themselves for the profession of the law, they were not left to be scattered through the metropolis without a common centre, but were gathered together in the Inns of Court. So also, when Frederick Maurice was appointed Chaplain of Guy's Hospital some thirty years ago, he set an example, in this respect, in his endeavour to draw the medical students together by a common bond of teaching in the highest subjects, and to raise them to the appreciation of a high standard of life.

"I trust our Young Men's Friendly Society, working through many independent agencies, may help on the same good cause. As of nations, so of all the bodies that compose them, both young and old, we judge them by the purity and elevation of their standard of right and wrong. No nation really stands high which has a low public opinion. Let our society take its standard from the Word of God, and endeavour to lead all the young men who join it to respect this standard; then it will prosper, and do much good in its generation.—I am, your faithful friend,
"A. C. CANTUAR."

DESTRUCTION OF CITY CHURCHES.

At a meeting of the Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society held on Tuesday, Mr. Teulon, chairman for the evening, presiding, it was announced that another City rector had been served with notices that his church is scheduled for demolition by a railway company. The London and South Western Railway having scheduled the church of the united parishes of St. James Garlickhithe and St. Michael Queenhithe, together with the churchyard of St. James Garlickhithe, in a Bill to be introduced in the forthcoming Session, the Council has unanimously decided to repeat their action of 1879, with respect to the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, which was scheduled by the Inner Circle Railway, but by the interference of the president of the Society, Lord Devon, in the House of Lords, and by the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., in the House of Commons, a clause was inserted in the Bill in committee, binding the Company to take another route, and the church is still standing.

The Council determined, not only to give this Railway Bill the utmost opposition in their power, but also the Bill—which is threatened to be introduced into Parliament in the coming Session—to demolish the City churches in a wholesale manner, the Union of Benefices Act of 1860 having proved a perfect failure. Since the founding of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society in 1879, not one City church have been destroyed during the last three years.

The following resolution, proposed by the Rev. Arthur Trower, and seconded by Mr. Henry Wright (hon. sec.), was carried *nem. con.* :—

That the Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society learn with much regret that the Church of St. James Garlickhithe has been scheduled by the new scheme of the London and South-Western Railway. The Council are prepared to oppose such a scheme by every means in their power, on the ground that the church is one of Sir Christopher Wren's masterpieces; that there is a good congregation and a resident population, with the rector living in the City.

The Hon. Secretary stated that the Rector of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, had been served by the Inner

Circle Railway Company with notice to give up the rectory-house and churchyard for the construction of their line, but that in accordance with the saving clause (32) inserted in the Bill of 1879 and 1881, the company cannot erect any buildings or erections other than such as may be necessary for roofing over the station and for making an access to such station, such erections not to exceed twelve feet in height above the present surface of the ground. The company are also restricted to tunnelling under the churchyard, to prevent any unnecessary interference with the remains of those interred there.

Mr. Henry Wright brought before the notice of the Council that the late Mr. G. E. Street's last public utterance was in relation to the City churches—a subject in which he took a deep and practical interest—on which occasion he regretted the proposed demolition of St. Matthew's, Friday-street; and on the motion of Mr. Henry Wright, seconded by Mr. H. C. Richards, barrister-at-law, the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

That the Council of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society appeal to their members in both Houses of Parliament to oppose the scheme for the destruction of St. Matthew's, Friday-street, when laid upon the table of either House in the forthcoming Session.

It was decided under the circumstances, to hold another meeting of the Council the following week. The services, on Sunday, at the request of the Council were attended by the hon. sec., who reported a very favourable attendance, the people being almost all *bond fide* parishioners. The church, a small one, was almost full in the evening, the weather being very wet, and in the morning there was a better congregation than is to be found in many of the East-end and other churches, built out of the proceeds of the demolition of City churches.

THE STANLEY MEMORIAL.

The Dean of Westminster has published the following communication respecting the Dean Stanley Memorial :—

"It is scarcely necessary to recall the widely felt sorrow—a sorrow shared not only by every class both of his own countrymen and of others who speak the English language, but by many to whom he was by race a stranger—which was caused in July last by the death of the Dean of Westminster, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley. Those who were present at his funeral felt the force and truthfulness of language which described him as 'borne to his grave on the shoulders of the nation,' and it has been said more than once, without exaggeration, that his loss touched with a pang as of personal bereavement the hearts of multitudes who never knew him.

"It was not only the biographer of Arnold, or the ecclesiastical historian, or the writer who had shed a flood of light on the pages of the Old and New Testament, or the author of works so fascinating and valuable as the *Memorials of Canterbury* and of *Westminster Abbey*, or the preacher, or the speaker, or the teacher, nor was it even the philanthropist, or the chivalrous defender of those who most needed champions, whom men deplored. There was something in the sympathetic nature and in the genius of the man himself which not only won him the enthusiastic affection of those who knew him, and made him the trusted friend alike of Royalty and of those who earn their daily bread by manual toil, but endeared him, in a way difficult to analyse, to many whose familiarity with his person and writings seemed insufficient to account for the burst of sorrow which his death evoked.

"The desire to give some public testimony to the feelings which he had inspired has found expression in a carefully-considered movement for perpetuating his memory, in a manner appropriate alike to his own genius and character, and to the feelings entertained towards him by those who mourn his loss.

"Two meetings have been held in London under the presidency of his friend and successor: the one preliminary and consultative, on the 8th of December last; the other, in the Chapter-house of Westminster, of a wide and thoroughly representative character on the 13th. It is not too much to say that, at the second of these two gatherings, in spite of the difficulties caused by the limited space at the disposal of its conveners, every class of his countrymen, and almost every great national interest, was worthily represented. The meeting was addressed, and resolutions were proposed, seconded, and supported, the first by the Prince of Wales, by Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by the American Minister (present at the express desire of the Prince of Wales, and with the cordial concurrence, it need hardly be said, of every Englishman); the second by the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the Dean's earliest friends, by the Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, by Mr. Samuel Morley, a distinguished Nonconformist member of the House of Commons; the third by the Marquis of Lorne, in his double capacity as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and as spokesman for that part of the United Kingdom which lies beyond the Tweed, by his old and attached friend Lord Justice Coleridge; and, lastly, by Mr. William Gardiner, who, in language full of genuine feeling, bore testimony to the warm affection which the late Dean had inspired in the class of working men which the speaker represented.

"The resolutions unanimously passed will be found below, but a few words may be added as to the precise nature of the proposed memorial.

"In the first place, it has been thought well to place in the chapel of Henry VII. a recumbent figure of the Dean, in the closest possible proximity both to the window which he dedicated to the memory of his wife, the Lady Augusta Stanley, which will bear an inscription prepared by himself, and to the grave in which they both lie buried.

"It was proposed to the meeting by the present Dean, and the proposal was cordially accepted, that all classes should be invited to contribute first of all towards satisfying, in this one most permanent and impressive form, the general desire to honour and preserve the memory of his predecessor. Accordingly, the whole of all smaller subscriptions—and the smallest sums are, and will be, welcomed and acknowledged—together with such proportion of all larger sums received as may be necessary, will be devoted, as a rule, first and foremost, to this one common object.

"Secondly, it was resolved to appropriate whatever sum should be raised in excess of the £1,200 or

£1,500—probably the extreme limit of the outlay required for the monument in marble—to a purpose of real national, and even, to use an expression of the United States Minister, of international interest, into the execution of which the late Dean had thrown himself with all the ardour and enthusiasm of his nature. The object cannot be better described than in the language of an article in the *Times* of December 7, 1881, some days before the second meeting took place :—

"The mere erection of a tomb is not likely to satisfy the public desire for a worthy memorial to Arthur Stanley. It will, therefore, be proposed to open a public subscription for the purpose of carrying out an object which the Dean was known to have very much at heart. This is the completion of the restored Chapter-house at Westminster by filling in the windows with stained glass. It would, indeed, be difficult to imagine a memorial more fitting to the man and the occasion. If there are two things beyond all others for which his memory will be green while English history lasts, they are his keen sense for all that is stirring in the national story and his passionate love for his own Abbey of Westminster. In the Chapter-house of the Abbey there are two characteristics represented in the happiest and most unique combination, and his pen alone could do justice to the theme they present for illustration. When the Chapter-house was rebuilt by Henry III. he had to summon the burgesses of England, in order to help him to pay for it. This was virtually the origin of the House of Commons, and the Chapter-house remained the place of its meeting until the death of Henry VIII. It then became the repository of the national records, until they at length were removed to safer and more commodious custody in Fetter-lane.

"Thus the Chapter-house, though by title and recent association an ecclesiastical building, is in reality a memorial and epitome of English life and history. So it was regarded by the late Dean, and so he wished to preserve it for coming generations. He had prepared an elaborate and expensive scheme for the decoration of its windows, so as to afford a continuous illustration of English history. The building is octagonal, with a window in seven of its bays, that which surmounts the entrance being somewhat smaller than the rest. With this exception each window will have four separate lights, divided each into three compartments, the upper and lower being occupied by single figures, while the four middle compartments in each window will contain historical scenes illustrative of the connection of the Chapter-house with successive phases of English history. Thus, the first window will commemorate St. Peter, the patron saint of the Abbey, and the life and death of its founder, Edward the Confessor. The second, funds for which were provided by the late Dean himself, will represent the Coronation of William the Conqueror, St. Wulstan, with his crozier, the contests of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Crusaders gathering under Richard I. The third window will be given by the Queen, and its historical scenes are fitly chosen to represent respectively Magna Charta, Henry III. rebuilding the Abbey, Edward I. and Eleanor, with the Prince of Wales, hanging up the Crown of Llewellyn, and the bringing of the stone of Scone to the Abbey. The subjects of the three remaining windows are not less appropriately chosen, beginning with the Chapter-house and the Abbots and Monks in session, which is followed by the House of Commons with its Speaker, and ending with the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the funeral of Edward VI. It is for these three windows, as well as the first of the series, that subscriptions will be invited at the meeting on Tuesday, and it is hoped that some of them, or portions of them, may be undertaken by such public bodies or private associations as may be desirous of a special and individual share in the common memorial to the late Dean. Of the ultimate success of such a proposal it is impossible to doubt, when it is recommended on such authority as will be afforded it at the meeting on Tuesday. It will generally be felt that no possible method of commemoration could be more appropriate in itself or more in accordance with the genius of the man whose brilliant imagination and keen historical sympathies gave new life and currency to the multitudinous memories of Westminster."

"It may be well to add that the beautiful Chapter-house, in which the meeting was held, and which it is proposed to complete, is in the strictest sense national property. It belongs directly to the nation, and is not one of those buildings which, like the Abbey Church of Westminster, are in the custody of the Dean and Chapter. It is, therefore, only fitting that every window should represent scenes from the eventful life of the English nation.

"The total sum required, both for the erection of the monument by the grave side and the entire completion of the Chapter-house windows, would amount to at least £8,000. Of this sum about one-half has been already received or promised, and subscriptions are being received daily.

"But it is probable that a desire may be felt in many parts of England, in many circles hardly as yet familiar with the details of the plan proposed, and by classes and individuals whose contributions would necessarily be limited to very small sums, to join in so interesting and truly national a memorial. It is also not improbable that even beyond the broad and narrow seas that sever these islands from the Continent, from the Colonies, from India, and last, not least, from the United States, where he met but lately with so striking and affectionate a welcome, the idea of honouring the memory of one whose friends and admirers and mourners are not limited to the inhabitants of his own country, may meet with a warm response.

"It need only be added that, in the event of any surplus remaining, after providing both for the mere personal memorial and for the completion of the Chapter-house windows, there seems to be a general feeling that those entrusted with its disposal would act wisely in devoting such surplus to the placing on a secure and permanent footing the Westminster Home for Nurses, founded in 1876 by Lady Augusta Stanley, which has lost in her husband a constant and liberal supporter.

"The above remarks have not been circulated till the prospect of substantial success seemed in great measure to be assured. Those most interested in the object proposed have hitherto shrunk from appearing to solicit assistance, which they feel would be valueless if not spontaneous."

THE PRIEST IN PRISON.

He sat alone within his prison room;
No ray of light to check the prison gloom;
Bereft of home and flock, so justly dear,
Nought was around his saddened heart to cheer.
Yet seemed he patient, calm, and self-possessed,
Whate'er he suffered was with tranquil breast,
So far as man might in his short sight know,
And judge by outward sign of peace or woe.
Sorrow indeed, and of no common kind,
Must have oppressed that heart and struck that mind;
His children and his wife with double task
For mercy to themselves and him to ask
Of God all-gracious, who with watchful eye
Is to the poor and suffering ever nigh;
In this same God both merciful and just,
In whom our martyr now has placed his trust:
Martyr he is, for conscience bids him stay,
His conscience keeps him from pure light of day;
He may be wrong, as some or many view
His case, but to himself both just and true;
His heart is right, nor will we dare to say
He errs in that where others say him nay.
None can deny that honesty and zeal
Have but through him increased his flock's best weal;
None can accuse him of a selfish wrong,
While to good work so great rewards belong;
How by wise ministration and truth's word
God's message to his flock has been well heard;
Indeed where others undue zeal impute
Zeal has been raised with much and holy fruit.
Will you, whom Fathers in Christ's Fold we see,
Not Lords, not Judges, but from harshness free,
Will you not care, with one consent, to leave
Your homes, and strive our terror to relieve
By open show of guardian care and thought,
And with one mind to mercy's call be brought?
With you it rests to clear from this sad blot
Our Church and nation; and this bitter lot,
As standing forth in persecution's cause
Against Christ's teaching, and His Gospel's laws;
To bear with one another, and in love,
With each and all seek peace from God above.
C. L.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

On Monday at Stokesley, the Rev. George Sanger was charged with setting fire to his church. At the conclusion of the evidence the prisoner was locked up on default of finding bail. On Tuesday the first witness called was Matthew Wake, a joiner, who assisted in building the church, and for the past two years has trimmed the seventeen paraffin lamps that lighted the church. They were last trimmed on September 18th. Two gallons of paraffin were taken to the church, and all was used but one quart. The lamps were lit twice after being trimmed. There would be about a gallon of oil left in the lamps when put out last. They were used for evening services and choir practice. The doors were made of red deal, fixed to wooden jambs secured by nails to wood inserted in stones. The locks fastened into staples attached to the jambs by screws two and a half inches long. The Rev. Mr. McPhail, now residing at Carlton Vicarage, but inhibited by the Archbishop, detailed conversations he had with the prisoner, in which he said he was blamed by the villagers for setting fire to the church, and gave his opinion that the roof had been fired in several places at once. William Lowes, tobaccoconist, Redcar, knew the prisoner, who went to Redcar shortly after the destruction of the church. He had conversed with him almost daily, and frequently about the fire. He had heard the prisoner say that he would give all he was worth to discover the author of the fire, and told his suspicions; but in cross-examination the witness admitted he could not remember exact dates, and perhaps confused the name and events of one with another. The Rev. Abraham White, Wesleyan minister, Stokesley, gave particulars of a conversation with the prisoner, and in reply to a question whether the author would ever be found out, the prisoner said, "No, I think he will not." The Deputy Chief Constable, Mr. Walmaley, was recalled, and denied having told the prisoner that Smith had stated that he could prove that he was in bed on the night when the fire occurred, and stated that he did not tell the prisoner that it would be better for him to go away for three months. When witness and Mrs. Kingston called at the prisoner's lodgings in Lambeth, on the 28th of November, Miss Kingston said, "Mother, do not take me home to Broughton and disgrace me;" and the prisoner said, "She is of age, and can have some say in the matter." William Elders, farmer, residing at Carlton, said he was the Vicar's churchwarden at Carlton. The church last year was insured in the Law Union office. In April last, when he was elected, the prisoner and he had some conversation about the church accounts. The prisoner said the insurance money had not been paid, owing to the funds being bad. The insurance was for £1,000, and the premium was 15s. 6d. per annum. The last premium paid was in March, 1880. The prisoner had paid the premium one year out of his own pocket. Superintendent Simpson put in a copy of a letter which had been sent to the prisoner, threatening to beggar him and make him rue the day he had come to Carlton. He told the prisoner that rumour said he had set fire to the church. The case having been concluded, the bench retired, and on returning into court the chairman said that they were unanimously of opinion that the prosecution had failed to make out a sufficient case to justify them in sending the prisoner for trial. They, therefore, discharged him. The decision was received with acclamation, the spectators in the court clapping their hands, stamping their feet, and whistling. When the prisoner left the court he was loudly cheered, and accompanied through the main street to the Black Swan Hotel, where he returned thanks to the crowd for their sympathy, reminding them that he had never retaliated upon those that had annoyed him, and attempted to injure him. He had endeavoured to atone for what he had done by marrying Miss Kingston.

A remarkable attempt to surreptitiously obtain an early intimation of the exact amount of the Brighton Railway dividend, with a view of making a profit by speculating in that stock, was elucidated on Thursday at the Greenwich Police-court, a person named Luntley having been shown to have incited a compositor in the employ of Messrs. Letts and Son to furnish him with a proof sheet of the half-yearly

report. Evidence sufficient to justify a remand was given.

The suppression of a "dog hospital" near Eaton-square was applied for on Wednesday at the Westminster Police-court, on the ground that it formed a common nuisance and source of annoyance to the residents of the neighbourhood. Mr. Partridge said that he had no power to interfere, and that the only steps which could be taken were by an indictment at common law. He, however, directed one of the officers of the court to wait upon the proprietors of the place.

The serious charge brought against the Marquis of Huntly, who is alleged to have obtained the sum of £2,000 by false representations, was again mentioned to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house on Thursday. A summons had been taken out, but could not be served, as the Marquis was not in England, and the solicitors who ordinarily acted for his Lordship declined to accept service or to give any information in aid of the prosecution, who now sought for a warrant. The Lord Mayor again remarked upon the fact that civil proceedings had been taken in the case, and permitted an adjournment for a month, without any promise on his part to grant a warrant.

Dr. Lamson, charged with the murder by poison of his relative Percy John, at Wimbledon, was formally brought up on Thursday at Bow-street, and further remanded till Thursday next week.

Sir William Harcourt having held a consultation at the Home Office with Mr. Justice Bowen, who was the presiding judge at the Staffordshire Assizes when Samuel Clowes and Henry Johnson were convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude on a charge of perpetrating a diabolical outrage upon Isaac Brooks, who before his recent decease confessed that they were innocent of the crime, has, it is stated, caused inquiries to be made in the locality where the outrage was committed previous to his arrival at a final decision. For this purpose a commissioner from the Home Office was sitting at Congleton during the greater portion of Monday, receiving the statements of a large number of persons with respect to the alleged mutilation of Brooks. The investigation has been conducted in private, but it is known that amongst those who have given evidence are Mr. Harrison, who took down Brooks's confession, and the mother and brother of the deceased, in whose presence the confession was made. The action of the Home Secretary is looked upon with much satisfaction in North Staffordshire. There is but one feeling prevalent among the people of Dish Rushton respecting the confession, and that is of delight at the prospect of the early release from imprisonment of the unfortunate men.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday William Yelverton Daveport, a surgeon, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for perjury. The case was a peculiar one, the offence having apparently been committed by the prisoner swearing that he had not been married in 1876 to one Mary Evans. Among the other cases was one in which a member of the Corps of Commissioners, his wife, and son, were all found guilty of fraudulently attempting to obtain the sum of £42 as compensation for luggage which had never been lost. Sentence was deferred.

Owing to the non-appearance of the four brothers Morewood to answer the charge of committing an outrage upon their brother at Alfreton Hall, their bail, amounting to £4,000, has been estreated. When formal notice of the estreat was received by the four sureties information was given to Mr. Harris, defendant's solicitor, and himself a surety. The bondsmen were put to no further trouble, for Mr. Harris forthwith paid £2,000 for the bondsmen, and afterwards a second sum of £2,000 for the four brothers. The *Derby Telegraph* states that the Messrs. Morewood are going to accompany the Earl of Shrewsbury and their sister, Mrs. Mundy, in a cruise in the Mediterranean in his yacht.

James Williamson, who answers the description of the man Vanderstein, who is wanted by the police in connection with the Hatton-garden diamond robbery, was on Wednesday charged before the Bangor magistrates with being a convict at large. Inspector Hughes said the prisoner had been identified as a Long Firm swindler named Ridgway, who was convicted at Carlisle in 1871 and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and the same period of police surveillance. Letters had been addressed to him at several post-offices from which it appeared he had been advertising goods for sale and victimising persons sending money for them. He was wanted by the police at Manchester, and would be handed over to the authorities there.

A preliminary application was made at the Bow-street Police-court on Saturday in regard to the English boy acrobats who were rescued from virtual slavery at Constantinople. After pointing out the difficulties in the way of making the parties implicated amenable to the law, the magistrate promised to reconsider the case upon a formal information.

It appears that during the twelve months ending the 31st December last the total number of emigrants who left the Mersey for foreign parts was 228,813, being 45,274 more than for the year 1880, the figures for which were 183,539. The month showing the largest total was May last year, which was 38,263, against 29,292 in May, 1880. The official returns of emigration from Liverpool during the month of December just closed were issued this week. These show that 77 vessels left the Mersey during the month, with 6,449 passengers, of whom 3,981 were English, 25 Scotch, 384 Irish, 1,826 foreigners, and 233 whose nationalities were not known. To the United States 44 ships sailed, with 5,858 passengers, 3,662 being English, 23 Scotch, 352 Irish, and 1,821 foreigners; to British North America 6 ships, with 274 passengers, 263 being English and 11 Irish. There were no Scotch emigrants to Canada, which is an unusual circumstance. To Australia 1 ship, with 14 passengers, 9 being English, 2 Scotch, 2 Irish, and 1 foreigner; to South America 7 ships, with 97 passengers, 67 English, 19 Irish, 4 foreigners, and 27 not known; East Indies 7 ships, with 127 passengers; West Indies 4 ships, with 15 passengers; China 3 ships, with 10 passengers; Cape of Good Hope 1 ship, with 5 passengers; to the West Coast of Africa 4 ships, with 49 passengers. The total for last December is 1,206 in excess of December, 1880, but 6,803 less than November, 1881.

THE COURT.

The Very Rev. Dr. Bradley, Dean of Westminster, arrived at Osborne on Saturday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Dean of Westminster, and afterwards had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and the members of the Royal Household, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Dean of Westminster officiated.

The Prince of Wales left London on Monday for Bradgate House, near Leicester, on a visit to the Earl of Stamford.

The Prince of Wales left Bradgate Hall, the seat of Lord Stamford, on Wednesday morning, for a day's shooting in the woods of Charnwood Forest. The party numbered twelve guns. Shooting began near Groby Pool, where a large number of hares were bagged. Pheasant-shooting was also had in Shaw-wood, after which lunch was served. The afternoon's sport was concluded at Lawn Barn. Here over 100 conveyances lined the road, and there were a large number of spectators to witness the conclusion of the day's sport. At dusk the Prince and party left the wood, and, accompanied by the Countess of Stamford and several of the guests, walked to the Royal carriage amid hearty cheering.

The Duke of Albany crossed over on Monday from Osborne to Portsmouth, and received congratulatory addresses at Government House, on his approaching marriage, from Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Marquis of Lorne, &c.

We are authorized to state that no date has as yet been actually fixed for Prince Leopold's marriage, but it will certainly not take place till after Easter.

The Royal yacht *Osborne* leaves for the Continent early next month, to bring the Princess Hélène to Osborne, where she will be received by the Queen. The marriage is to take place after Easter.

The Marquis of Lorne sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday for Canada. The Princess Louise accompanied her husband to Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A large and influential meeting of inhabitants of South Wales and Monmouthshire was held on Wednesday at Cardiff, under the presidency of Major Alfred Thomas, to consider the report of Lord Aberdare's Commission upon intermediate and higher education in Wales. The Dean of Llandaff was one of the speakers. The proceedings were enthusiastic. Six gentlemen—Messrs. David Davies, Lewis Davis, John Cory, Richard Cory, James Insole, and the Mayor—came forward and offered £1,000 each towards a national college to be placed at Cardiff. It is proposed to raise £25,000 at once.

The number of gentlemen who will follow the Empress of Austria in Cheshire is likely to be considerably augmented by a large contingent of Boycotter foxhunters from Ireland. No fewer than fifty hunters have arrived at Tarporley, Chester, from Ireland within the past few days, the owners being gentlemen who have been prohibited from hunting in Ireland. Preparations are being pushed forward at Combermere Abbey for the reception of the Empress of Austria. The Cheshire farmers are somewhat alarmed at the large fields expected, and Mr. Corbett, master of the South Cheshire hunt, has written to the local press expressing a desire that huntmen should as far as practicable avoid damaging young growing crops.

On Wednesday, at a very largely attended meeting of the St. George's (Hanover-square) Union Board of Guardians, a resolution of the managers of the West London School District, "That it is desirable to take the necessary steps for the removal of the Roman Catholic children to schools of their own religion," was considered. It was moved as an amendment, "That the maintenance of children in Roman Catholic convents at the expense of the ratepayers is not justifiable, the system having been found to encourage the desertion of children by their parents." On a division the amendment was carried and agreed to as a substantive motion by nineteen votes to twelve.

At Mr. Gladstone's rent audit at the Glynne Arms Hotel, Hawarden, on Wednesday, Captain Vickers, agent, announced that the Premier had again decided to remit 10 per cent. on rentals, and that the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, would also remit 10 per cent. on tithes.

Yesterday morning an order was received by the Governor of St. Augustine's Prison, Canterbury, from the Home Secretary, directing the immediate release of Mr. J. B. Edwards, the Deal solicitor, who on Nov. 29 last was sentenced by Mr. Justice Denman to six months' imprisonment, as an ordinary misdemeanant, for bribery at the Sandwich election last year. Mr. Edwards, who is 63 years old, had become alarmingly ill, and on Thursday he was examined by several local physicians, who afterwards held a consultation with the prison surgeon. The result was a joint certificate to the Home Secretary recommending Mr. Edwards's discharge. The order for his release arrived by the second post yesterday morning, and Mr. Edwards was immediately set free. It is feared that he is permanently injured.

The success of the Liqueur Tea Company has been the result of their energetic endeavours to provide useful literature and at the same time blend good, pure tea, to be sold to the public by their many agents at moderate fixed prices. By the simple, but ingenious, method of giving a handsome volume to every purchaser of six half pound packets of their tea, the Liqueur Tea Company are the means of furnishing many thousands of homes with that great reformer of the masses, literature, and that of a kind worthy alike of reading by prince or peasant. Only works by authors of known reputation or of great merit are admitted into the catalogue of the books supplied by the Liqueur Tea Company, the list of which now numbers about 700. Although the primary intention in originating this system was to provide at their own free press a practically Free Library for the working classes, whose education, and with it their power of appreciating the treasures of literature, has recently so greatly improved, the upper and middle classes have been found no less ready to recognise the exceptional advantages thus offered, and the extent to which they have availed themselves of this simple and unique method of replenishing their book-shelves is far beyond all anticipation, and affords practical proof of the high estimation in which both the system and the way in which the Liqueur Tea Company carry it out are held.

The steamer *Lion*, bound from Greenock for St. John's, Newfoundland, has been lost with all on board, including a crew of twenty-five hands and eighteen passengers.

A young married woman, a fever patient in Guy's Hospital, was accidentally poisoned through a nurse giving her morphia by mistake for a dose of quinine.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill Association held a meeting at Leeds on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Mayor (Alderman Tatham, a Quaker), who expressed himself favourable to the movement.—On the motion of Mr. Green, Chairman of the Executive Committee, seconded by Mr. Barran, M.P., and supported by Dr. Lees, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That to ensure the passing of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill next Session of Parliament, it is expedient to find out all who are personally interested in the measure and to agitate by all legitimate means for a reform of the present law.

Mr. Barran, amid loud applause, expressed his belief that if this question was taken up by other towns with the same spirit as had been shown in Leeds, Parliament would be made to feel that a change was necessary, and would pass a short Bill before the next twelve months for an alteration of the law.

On Thursday some four or five thousand poor children had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of the pantomime, *Little Bo Peep*, &c., at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, on the invitation of the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*. In order to give a children's treat those gentlemen engaged the theatre for a day performance, and they sent out printed invitations to the managers of about fifty schools and institutions in the metropolis, selecting by preference those of a distinctly charitable character or schools in the poorest localities. The circular offered free tickets, not for all the children in a school, but for such as would have no other opportunity of seeing a Christmas pantomime. The best position in the theatre for seeing was allotted to those who could not hear, two rows of stalls being occupied by deaf and dumb children. The Foundling Hospital contributed 100 boys and 100 girls, and conspicuous in the gallery were the red coats of the shoeblack brigade. In the middle of the performance a distribution of buns, oranges, and Christmas cards was made.

The annual festival which it has been the custom of the committee of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute Children, of which Earl Cairns is president and Lord Kiinnaird vice-president, to give to homeless children was given on Thursday evening at the hall known at the East of London as the Edinburgh Castle. The spacious building was densely crowded by a merry company of tattered and neglected little guests who had been invited to be present, their numbers exceeding 1,400 boys and girls, and their ages varying from three to fourteen or fifteen years. The object the committee have in view in giving these annual festivities is to bring the work of the institution more within the knowledge of the children whom they seek to rescue from circumstances of peril, and with this view invitations had, in anticipation of Thursday night's meeting, been distributed with careful discrimination among homeless children whom Dr. Barnardo had in the course of his ceaseless labours found in common lodging-houses or loitering at railway stations, market places, or by the water-side. At a similar meeting held last year 110 boys and girls were selected who had been found living under circumstances of like hopelessness, and placed in the homes of the institution, where they are now being fed and clothed, and carefully taught in habits of industry. At the gathering about one hundred boys and girls, whose daily surroundings were almost certain to lead them astray, were selected from the mass, and, as the children were all chosen from the class from which the criminal and vicious part of the community is recruited, there is every reason to believe that the bulk of them, rescued thus early, and placed under the wholesome influence of the homes, have been taken from lives of crime and vice to grow up respectable and industrious people.

Michael Davitt was visited in prison at Portland on Tuesday. He is in good health, and his lung affection has considerably subsided. He stated that he had not heard anything of what was passing in the outer world since he was visited by the Archbishop of Cashel last July. The first question he put to his visitors, and which he asked with apparently very earnest anxiety, was whether any outrages were occurring in Ireland. On learning that there were he exhibited much excitement, and said, "From the moment I came back from America I set myself determined to stamp out conduct of that kind. As for outrages on brute beasts, those who perpetrate such crimes are cowards and miscreants. I know no punishment that would be too severe for them." Mr. Davitt expressed himself pleased with the consideration shown him by the governor and other officials.

The Hon. Mrs. Tritton died at Bodicote on the 8th inst., after a short illness. Mrs. Tritton was the second daughter of Robert John, 16th Lord Wiltoughby de Broke, by his wife Georgiana Jane, third daughter of the late Major-General Thomas William Taylor, of Ogwell, Devon, and was born 3rd February, 1849. She married, 3rd September, 1874, Mr. Edward William Tritton.

A youth of 19, named Ward, son of a police-sergeant of Richmond, had been keeping company with a young woman of whom his father disapproved, and on Monday night his father remonstrated with him on the subject. Next morning the young man purchased two pennyworth of oxalic acid, and taking it home with him swallowed the whole of it, dying almost immediately.

An abrupt termination to the performances at Sadler's Wells Theatre took place on Tuesday evening, much to the astonishment of the public who had gathered outside the building previous to the usual opening hour, as well as to the artists and others engaged. It appears that the sudden closing of the house was owing to the gas company having cut off the gas.

As Mr. Walton, an auctioneer and valuer, was driving home on Tuesday evening from Macclesfield to Wilmslow, he was thrown out of his trap, and was so seriously kicked by his horse and otherwise severely injured that he died in a few minutes. The deceased gentleman was about fifty years of age, and was well known throughout Cheshire.

The personal estate of the late Mr. Andrew Jardine, of Lawrick Castle, Perthshire, and Corrie, Dumfriesshire, has been sworn by one of his executors under the sum of £1,371,000. Mr. Jardine was a partner of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., China merchants, London.

A very curious case has just occurred in a village near Atherstone, where a couple were united in the bonds of matrimony in an edifice which afterwards proved to be unlicensed. The young people were away on their honeymoon when the discovery was made. The Vicar consulted with the Bishop, and the Bishop declared there was no help for it; the union would not hold good in law, and the first thing to be done on their return home was to be married over again in a building that was licensed. This was accordingly carried out, and both parties now boast of having been twice married to the same person.

One of the Usk river-keepers, named Waters, is in a dangerous condition owing to a murderous attack made upon him by a gang of Breconshire Rebeccaites. Three keepers altogether were assaulted by the river poachers, because they disturbed them while poaching fish in a brook. Waters has already had one or two narrow escapes, and on one occasion he was flung bodily into the Usk. The police have, it is understood, sufficient information for the purpose of arrest.

The Temperance Reformers of Bristol took a census of public-house attendance in that city on Saturday night last. The enumerators ascertained that between seven and eleven o'clock 54,074 men, 38,803 women, and 13,415 children entered the public-houses and beer-shops of Bristol, making a total of 104,557, or a half of the total population.

A labourer, named Robert Anderson, was on Wednesday oiling a traction-engine at Balruidry Farm, near Dundee, when his clothes were caught, and he was drawn among the machinery. He was then carried around the driving axle at a speed of 300 revolutions per minute, and his body was so mangled as to be unrecognisable.

On Sunday evening Mr. Gladstone and his eldest son were present at the Tabernacle, and occupied Mrs. Spurgeon's pew. Both before and after the sermon these distinguished gentlemen were together in the pastor's vestry. Mr. Gladstone shook hands heartily with the deacons and elders present, and expressed himself delighted with the service. The visit was strictly private, and Mr. Gladstone, with his son, walked home to Downing-street.—*Christian Age*.

Sir William Armstrong on Tuesday evening delivered an address at a meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers, of which he is the president, and spoke chiefly of the armour-plating of war-ships, and the penetrating power of guns. Armour, he said, seemed to be gradually contracting to the vanishing point, as to resist the most powerful guns now made armour of at least two feet in thickness was required. He advocated the construction of light unarmoured vessels of great speed. He said:—

For the cost of one ironclad we could have three unarmoured ships of far higher speed, and carrying collectively three armaments each equal to that of the armoured vessel. Being smaller, they would be more difficult to hit. Being swifter, they could choose their positions, and be free to attack or retreat at pleasure. Being more nimble in turning, they would be better adapted both for ramming and for evading the ram of their adversary. Finally, the conditions of superior speed and agility would favour their use of torpedoes and submarine projectiles; although it was a question whether, for the sake of a much-needed simplification, it would not be better to confine that species of attack to separate vessels especially constructed for that one particular purpose. Even if the utmost advantage she could possess were conceded to the ironclad—namely, that of being impenetrable by the guns of her opponents—she could not prevail in a contest of three against one, unless by the use of securely protected artillery she could keep her assailants at bay, and gradually destroy them by her fire if they persisted in their attack. If ironclads were not needed for the purpose of opposing ironclads it was difficult to see for what purpose they were wanted at all. For every other kind of service a numerous fleet of smaller and swifter vessels, unencumbered with armour, would clearly be preferable. To protect our commerce, to guard our extensive seaboard against invading flotillas, to lend naval assistance to our colonies in case of need, and generally to maintain our supremacy at sea, we required a far more numerous navy than we possessed or could afford to possess unless we vastly reduced our expenditure on individual ships, and to do this we must dispense with armour.

It was alarming to think how unprepared we were to repress the ravages which even a small number of swift marauding vessels, properly constructed and armed for their purpose, could inflict upon the enormous property we had at all times afloat, and how little we could hope to clear the sea of such destructive enemies by cruisers improvised out of ready-made steamers destitute of all the conditions necessary to render them efficient for such a service. Sir William Armstrong then adverted to harbour defence. He pointed out that many of our ironclad forts had already outlived the stage of artillery progress for which they were adapted. He observed that our navy was at present armed with guns which could not be expected to contend successfully with the best modern guns that could be used against them. Happily, most of the older ships of foreign Powers were in the same predicament; but all their new vessels and some of their older ones were being armed with artillery which, weight for weight, was far superior in power to that of our navy. There seemed to be more hope of permanency now than at any former period; but whether this were so or not, we could not without danger remain passive. So long as experience of novelties was deficient, it was a case for cautious procedure. In the meantime, no expense should be spared in judicious experiments, seeing that the expense of experiments was trifling in comparison with that of mistakes. Above all, the Government should pursue such a course as would bring into full play the abundant engineering resources of this highly mechanical country for increasing the efficiency of our natural defences.

STAINED GLASS.—The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

Mr. Crawford, secretary to the Miners' National Union, in a circular just issued, deals with the subject of explosions. He says:—"In the space of thirty-one years there have been killed in various ways in our mines 31,000 persons. Our modernised mode of working mines was rendering catastrophes of this kind of a huge magnitude. Something needs to be done, and if it be done it must be by legislative enactments. To do this there must be an active trades organisation seeking and trying to enforce necessary changes in the law."

A serious case of highway robbery close to Exeter occurred on Tuesday night. One of Sir Stafford Northcote's household was returning from the city to Pynes, and when a short distance from the town she was attacked by a man. The young woman resisted, upon which her assailant resorted to violence; he severely cut her face, inflicted other injuries, and stole her purse. Soon afterwards passers-by came to her assistance, and conveyed her to Pynes. No arrest has yet been made.

The Free Presbytery of Dundee debated on Wednesday an overture proposed by the Rev. Mr. Dunlop in favour of the introduction of instrumental music into the regular services of the church. At the outset of the proceedings, Major Falconer, a lay member of the presbytery, submitted a memorial, signed by 186 elders and deacons, which prayed the court to reject Mr. Dunlop's overture on several specified grounds. Major Falconer said that the words "instrumental music" included instruments of every kind which men had ever invented, or which they might invent; and if one church was to use an organ, and another a harmonium, he did not see why a third should not have fifes and drums and a brass band. If he had the power to make a motion, he would gladly have moved that the money which so many were prepared to spend in introducing musical instruments should be handed over to the Home Mission Committee, by whom it would be profitably employed. It was agreed to postpone the consideration of the memorial, and the debate on the general question of the adoption of instrumental music was proceeded with. After various members of the presbytery had spoken, the further discussion was adjourned till the next meeting of the presbytery, to be held on the second Wednesday in February.

A correspondent of the highest credibility sends us the following statement, as to which he alleges that the facts are within his personal knowledge. Body-snatching is not, perhaps, so utterly unknown in England nowadays as some people would suppose, and it would seem that it is occasionally even possible to carry it out under legal sanction. A case is likely to come before the Law Courts shortly, in which the widow of a gentleman of position is sued for the cost of cremating his body at Milan, at a time when she supposed he was lying interred in a metropolitan cemetery. The gentleman had expressed a decided preference for cremation as a means of disposing of his mortal remains; but his family would not, on his death, consent to act on what they regarded as a whim, and he was buried in the usual way. Some friends, however, not of his own household, determined that his wishes should be respected; and so, without the knowledge of his relations, had his body exhumed and conveyed to Italy, where it was cremated. The deceased's family heard nothing of this extraordinary proceeding until they received a very heavy bill for the costs of the removal to Milan and cremation. Naturally enough, they refuse to pay for what they regard as an outrage on their feelings; and the trial is likely to lead to some curious revelations. It seems almost incredible that a body could be openly removed from a family burying-ground in a metropolitan cemetery without the sanction or even knowledge of the relations of the deceased and proprietors of the ground; but truth is often stranger than fiction.—*British Medical Journal*.

A congress of the members of the National Society of Professors of French in England, which was constituted in November last, was held on Thursday in the Hall of the Merchant Taylors' School. The members began to arrive at noon to record their names, the business of the congress commencing at two o'clock, under the presidency of Mons. Antonin Roche (Chevalier of the Legion of Honour). The President, in opening the proceedings, explained the object of the society. He recommended the members, of whom there were some sixty present, to abstain from the discussion of any political or religious questions. Mons. G. Petilleau, vice-president, submitted the rules of the society, which were taken as read. M. Jules Bué then read the opening address, in which, amid applause, he thanked Victor Hugo for the interest he took in this and other national movements of a similar character. The National Society of Professors of French, although so recently founded, had already secured the support of a large number of active members. There was not among them all a single professor who would not rejoice to see the profession raised in importance and made of greater utility, but the difficulty was to find the means. How was any improvement of system to be propagated, and how could the mental labour of an earnest student be rewarded? The Society would put an end to some of the cares of a conscientious worker. He would find in it the assistance he needed in the advice of capable colleagues who would be disposed to serve those who were serious in their investigations. All would profit by the experience of each, and each would help in giving power to the whole. Great advantages would be conferred by the Society in directing the charity of the members upon worthy objects and preventing it from being wasted. They would be able by their contributions to lay up for themselves funds which, without shame, they could accept when the day came that they were compelled to retire from active service in the profession. The reforms necessary in the teaching of French were numerous. It would be their duty to seek the means of effecting them, and in the task they had the sympathies of their many great countrymen at home. (Applause.) They were the pioneers in intellectual free trade—(applause)—and their labours would further tend to consolidate the amicable relations which existed between two friendly nations. (Great applause.) The first day's proceedings concluded with the adoption of the report of the committee of organisation and the passing of the rules.

The London School Board re-assembled on Thursday afternoon after their Christmas recess. Mr.

Edward Buxton, Chairman of the Board, presided. Mrs. Surr asked the chairman of the industrial schools committee whether St. Paul's Industrial School is closed, and whether any of its late inmates have been transferred to Gem-street, Birmingham, in contravention of his assurance that the motion for sending them thither should be withdrawn. Mr. Spicer, in answering the question, said that on the evening of the day the matter was before the Board he wrote to Mr. Scrutton, informing him of the objection which had been made to the school referred to, and asking him to pause. The only assurance he (Mr. Spicer) gave was that the boys should not be sent there, and he withdrew the recommendation of the committee in consequence. Soon after writing this letter Mr. Spicer left town for a week's holiday. When he returned to town he found a reply from Mr. Scrutton stating that he had received such peremptory orders from the Home Office to send the boys to the school referred to, that he could not refuse to comply with these orders. Since then he (Mr. Spicer) had visited the Gem-street School. So far as he could see, the boys were kindly treated, and the only objection he could see in connection with it was that it was not very cleanly kept, and that the discipline seemed to be lax. The Government inspectors had also visited the school and saw nothing in it to object to. Mrs. Surr remarked that the evidence to be found in the Blue-Book on the subject showed that the school was not one that boys should be sent to by the Board. Mr. Spicer did not believe that the school was anything worse than other similar schools throughout the country. Mrs. Fenwick Miller was allowed to bring forward the following motion in preference to all other business on the paper:—

That a letter be addressed to the Home Secretary acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 21st ultimo, in which he informs the Board that the Public Prosecutor has decided that "the evidence" with regard to St. Paul's School will not support a criminal prosecution, and stating that the Board will be glad to know what evidence is here referred to; whether taken at the Home Secretary's own inquiry, upon which the school has been closed by the withdrawal of its certificates, or that of the School Board, which was terminated before one-tenth of the evidence of Mrs. Surr's witnesses had been given; stating also that the Board will be glad to know if the Home Secretary now declines to institute a full and searching inquiry into this particular school.

It would be well for the Board to know what the evidence was upon which the Home Secretary had acted, and which made him come to the conclusion that there was no case for the Public Prosecutor to take up. She had been told that the shorthand writer's notes of the evidence taken at the Special Committee of the Board had not been sent to the Home Office, and that consequently the Home Secretary really knew nothing of the evidence, yet he had come to a decision on the subject. That, she thought, could not be looked upon as satisfactory. She urged, therefore, the wisdom and necessity of agreeing to some such motion as that which she now proposed.

The twenty-second annual dinner of the students of the evening classes of King's College was held on Wednesday in the college dining hall. The Dean of Wells occupied the chair. The chairman said that the college had more than completed an existence of half a century, and he could speak of it from an experience extending over more than forty years. This institution was started to meet the demand of the middle classes for higher culture without any sacrifice of the principles of loyalty to the faith and past history of their fathers and that continuity of national life without which national life dwindled and decayed. From a mere school and a class in conjunction with the school the institution extended till it embraced departments for medicine, applied science, theology, and military science. Then was added the department of evening classes, which owed its birth to the zealous exertions of Mr. John W. Cunningham. They had heard with pleasure of the extension of the work and of the success which their students had obtained throughout life. One of these students was Mr. Clarke, M.P., who was on the way to high honours in his profession. Politics being strictly excluded from the present meeting, he (the chairman) was unable to express the wish that Lord Salisbury would soon become Prime Minister—(loud cheers)—and Mr. Clarke, Solicitor-General. (Cheers.) The present Prime Minister, however, having recognised legal ability in political opponents—(cheers)—Mr. Clarke might obtain the position which he would adorn even although the Conservatives might not be in office. The Rev. Canon Barry spoke in the highest terms of the services which the chairman had rendered to the college during his connection with it. The college had endeavoured to respect the Church of England without distinction of section or party. The danger of the Church at present was internal divisions and conflicts within the citadel on matters which, whatever their importance, were not worth rending the Church asunder for. The college sought to give a broad, liberal basis of education, that larger culture which belonged to humanity as humanity, and upon which might be built a technical superstructure that would prove itself equal to the necessities of the times.

EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Eppe's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 2, at Belize, the wife of the Hon. H. R. PIPON SCHOONES, Attorney-General of British Honduras, of a daughter.
Jan. 6, at Wensley Hall, Lady ALGITHA ORDE-POWLETT, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.
Jan. 6, at 46, Welbeck-street, the Hon. Mrs. HERBERT GYE, of a daughter.
Jan. 6, the wife of the Rev. E. H. HART-DAVIS, Dundee Vicarage, Reading, of a daughter.

Jan. 8, at Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife, Lady GERTRUDE COCHRANE, of a daughter.
Jan. 9, at 124, Adelaide-road, N.W., the wife of the Rev. J. W. BENNETT, Vicar of St. Paul's, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, of a daughter.
Jan. 9, at St. John's Cottage, Chester, the wife of PHILIP C. YORKE, Major of the King's Own R.L. Regt., and Adjutant 1st Bucks R.V. Corps, of a son.
Jan. 9, the widow of the late Rev. E. B. STONE, Vicar of Thornaby, South Stockton, of a son.
Jan. 9, at 5, Colleshill-street, S.W., Mrs. HENRY PELHAM STOKES, of a son, stillborn.
Jan. 10, at Dundalk, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Malcolm Murray, the wife of the Hon. HENRY PLUNKETT, of a daughter.
Jan. 11, at 44, Clarges-street, W., Lady CONSTANCE HADOW of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3, at the Cathedral, Winchester, ARTHUR RALPH PEMBERTON, Rifle Brigade, only son of H. W. Pemberton, Esq., of Trumpton, Cambs., to MARY FRANCES, second daughter of the late JOHN COCKFIELD, Capt. 20th Hussars.
Jan. 4, at the parish church, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. HARRISON, late 24th Regt., to ELIZABETH, widow of the late JAMES CARTER SHARP, Esq.
Jan. 4, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, WILLIAM T. WALLER, of 2, Duke-street, Adelphi, and of Putney, to EMILY BLANCHE, eldest surviving daughter of CHARLES J. WARD, of 11, John-street, Adelphi.
Jan. 4, at All Saints', Norfolk-square, Paddington, SAMUEL, third son of MELVILLE P. BEROHRIM, Banker, of Jerusalem, Palestine, to NELLIE, eldest daughter of C. O. HUMPHREYS, of 41, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, W.
Jan. 5, at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, THOMAS BENFIELD, eldest son of THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., of Chesham, Surrey, to ADA SOPHIA JANE, only daughter of ALFRED GEORGE SHARPE, Esq., of Brompton-crescent, S.W., and Melbourn House, Shepperton, Middlesex.
Jan. 5, at All Saints' Church, Enslinmore-gardens, the Rev. GEORGE WALLER, M.A., Rector of St. John's and St. Clement's, Stamford, to CHARLOTTE MATILDA ELIZABETH FINCH, daughter of Lady Louisa Finch and of the late George Finch, Esq., of Burley-on-the-Hill, Rutland.
Jan. 7, at St. Augustine's, Honor Oak, HENRY CHARLES, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Lord Justice of Appeal, to EVELYN, youngest daughter of ALFRED RICHARDS, of Tewkesbury Lodge, Forest-hill, Bartiston-law.
Jan. 10, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, ANDREW ARCHIBALD, third son of the Right Hon. Sir ANDREW BUCHANAN, Bart., G.C.B., to ELLEN MARIA, younger daughter of the late PHILIP EDWARD BLAKEWAT, and of Mrs. BLAKEWAT, of 5, Kensington-square, W.
Jan. 10, at St. Thomas's, Woolton-hill, the Rev. FREDERICK HOLMES BUCHANAN, Vicar of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, near Halifax, to ISABELLA WORSLEY, only daughter of Dr. J. C. LAWSON THOMSON, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Worsley, K.C.B.
Jan. 10, at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, the Rev. T. H. ELLIOTT, M.A., of St. Mark's, Ford, to ELLEN MARY, eldest daughter of the late Captain HATCHARD, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Rev. John Hatchard, for nearly 50 years Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.
Jan. 11, at St. Leonard's, Streatham, RICHARD FORD, second son of W. H. WINCH, Esq., of Cranbrook, Kent, to EDITH, second daughter of EDWARD BROWNE, Esq., J.P., of Dudlow House, Upper Tooting, formerly of The Elm, Stamford.
Jan. 11, at St. Stephen's, Lewisham, HENRY SYDNEY, eldest son of H. TILDEN SMITH, of No. 139, Cromwell-road, S.W., to VIOLET AGNES, eldest surviving daughter of CHARLES EARDLEY WILMOTT, Esq., late Captain 90th and 51st Regiments, of Elliot-Park, Lewisham.

DEATHS.

Dec. 22, HARRIET MARIA, widow of the late Sir CHARLES NIGHTINGALE, Bart., aged 81.
Dec. 31, at 3, Grosvenor-mansions, EDWARD SINGLETON, Esq., J.P., of Belpatrick, county Louth, Ireland.
Jan. 2, at Adderbury, Oxon, ADELAIDE JULIA, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev. THOMAS WYATT, M.A., of North Lodge, Worthing, and Vicar of Wotton, Oxfordshire.
Jan. 4, at St. Catherine's Lodge, Cambridge, MARGARET CLIFFORD, M.D., wife of the Rev. CHARLES KIRBY ROBINSON, D.D., Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich, and second daughter of the late Major Ludovick Stewart, H.M.'s 24th Regiment, aged 54, loving and beloved.
Jan. 4, at 11, Vicarage-gardens, Kensington, Lieut.-General BURETT RICHARD POWELL, late of H.M. Bombay Army, aged 71.
Jan. 4, at Hastings, Sussex, ISABEL HUGHES, youngest daughter of the late Richard Hughes, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, in her 81st year.
Jan. 5, at 5, Liffeld-place, Clifton, Bristol, SOPHIA NOKL, widow of Colonel Sir DIGBY MACKWORTH, Bart., of Glen Vake, Monmouthshire, aged 81.
Jan. 5, at 16, John-street, Bedford-row, GEORGE WINTER, son of the Rev. GEORGE BREWSTER TWINING, aged 33.
Jan. 5, at St. Mary's Tower, Birnam, N.B., after protracted sufferings, Mr. ABRAHAM GREGORY, much respected and regretted, for upwards of 20 years gardener to Lord John Manners, aged 62.
Jan. 5, at 35, Merrion-square East, Dublin, General Sir JOHN JOSIAH HOYT, Bart., C.B., aged 58 years.
Jan. 6, at 2, Highbury-crescent, MARTIN GRISSELL WILLIAMS, of Christ's College, Cambridge, youngest son of the late W. M. Williams, of Great St. Helen's, aged 31 years.
Jan. 7, at Coldham Vicarage, Wisbech, FRANCIS WILLIAM GORDON, the only son of the Rev. GORDON WOODGATE, aged 3 years and 10 months.
Jan. 7, at Grassendale, near Liverpool, ISABELLA, widow of ARTHUR HUGH FRANKSON, M.A., Priest, second daughter of the Hon. Richard FitzGerald, King, M.A., Priest, and granddaughter of Lord O'Connell, after a few hours' illness, ARTHUR DAINVILLE, son of General Sir HENRY DAINVILLE WHITE, K.C.B., aged 18 years.
Jan. 7, at Hazely, near Newbury, the Hon. JAMES KENNETH HOWARD, youngest son of the 16th Earl of Suffolk, and Commissioner of Woods and Forests, aged 67.
Jan. 8, at Eversfield, Devon, T. E. MANNING, Esq., J.P., for that county, last surviving son of the late John Manning, Esq., and younger brother of the late General N. Thorne, K.C.B., 3rd Buffs, aged 79.
Jan. 8, at Redcliffe, after a short illness, the Hon. Mrs. EDWARD TRITTON.
Jan. 8, at the Vicarage, St. Ives, Hunts, KATHARINE MAUD (KATY), daughter of the Rev. CHAS. DASHWOOD GOLDIE, Vicar, and HARRIET, his wife.
Jan. 9, at Davlish, Devon, SARAH CHRISTIANA, widow of the late Ven. T. F. H. BRIDGE, Archdeacon of Newfoundland and Labrador, aged 67.
Jan. 10, at Wood-street, Woolwich, EDITH HEATH ROBERTSON, daughter of Vice-Admiral R. Robertson, J.P.
Jan. 11, at Carlisle-place, Victoria-street, Major ANDREW CATCART, late 11th Hussars, brother of the late Sir John Catcart, Bart., of Carleton, aged 65.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—OPENING NIGHT, this Evening (Saturday), Jan. 14, Richard Wagner's Grand Opera, LOHENGRIIN, as given by this company with such gratifying success at Her Majesty's Theatre during the last season. Elias of Brabant, Miss Julia Gayford; Ortrud, Miss Josephine York; Frederick of Telramund, Mr. Ludwig; the King's Herald, Mr. Leslie Crotty; Henry the Fowler, Mr. Henry Pope; and Lohengrin, Herr A. Schott. Conductor, Mr. Alberto Randegger.
Wagner's FLYING DUTCHMAN, Monday, Jan. 16. Entirely new mise-en-scene. Scenery by Mr. Emden and assistants. Machinery by Mr. Lowe. Costumes by Mrs. East and Mr. W. Badgley. First appearance of Mme. Valleria as Senta; Mrs. Miss Josephine York; Eric, Mr. Fred C. Packard; The Steersman, Mr. J. W. Turner; Daland, Mr. Hervey D'Elville; and the Flying Dutchman, Mr. Ludwig. Conductor, Mr. Alberto Randegger.
MARIAN, Tuesday, Jan. 17. Wednesday, Jan. 18. LOHENGRIIN; Thursday, Jan. 19. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN; Friday, Jan. 20. Ambrose Thomas's MIGNON; Saturday, Jan. 21. Halls' BOHEMIAN GIRL. First Morning Performance. Saturday, Jan. 21, at two. Door open at 1.30. LOHENGRIIN.
Orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. 6d.; box seats, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes, from 10s. 6d. to 25s. Pit books, containing 30 transferable tickets, 2s. No restrictions as to evening dress. Doors open at 7.30; opera at 8. Subscription for the season reserved by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from the principal librarians and the box-office of the theatre, from ten till five daily.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—ROYAL.—This Evening, at 7, LITTLE BO PEEP, LITTLE BOY BLUE, AND THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE: The marvellous Girards, Messrs. T. Bennett, J. G. Bradshaw, H. Henbrick, &c.; Misses Clara Thompson, Nellie Claremont, Alice Holt, Emily Allcroft, &c. Preceded by, at 7, A MIRACULOUS CURE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This Evening, at 7, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lant, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, De Vere, &c.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, TWO ROSES: Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving; Mr. Howe, Mr. Terriss, Mr. G. Alexander; and Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Miss Emery, Miss Ewell, Mrs. Pauncefort, and Miss Helen Mathews. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH: Mr. Terriss, Miss Louisa Payne, and Miss Helen Mathews.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 7.45, PLOT AND PASSION. At 10, A LESSON.

DELPHI.—This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS OF LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 7.5, Operetta: 7.30, Farce: 8.30, ALADDIN: Misses Farran, Vaughan, Gilchrist, Broughton, Hewitt, &c.; Messrs. Terry, Royce, Dallas, Squire, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, COUSIN DICK. At 8.20, THE SQUIRE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.30, ADVICE GRATIS. At 8.15, THE CYNIC.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—Every Evening, at 7.30, MARRIAGE BELLS. At 8.15, THE HALF-WAY HOUSE. Concluding with THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Preceded at 7.45, by LOVERS' KNOTS.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, AWAKING. At 8.45, ENGAGED.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE. Preceded, at 7.45, by THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, OLIVETTE. At 7.15, PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, A HAPPY FAIR. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SERRA FROU FROU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, WITHERED LEAVES. At 8.45, THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, Westminster.—This Day, at 3 and 7.30, MACFARLANE'S WILL. Reduced prices from the Royal Aquarium.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobi.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Every Day, at Two and Seven o'clock, BLUEBEARD. The spectacular display in the marriage scene will by far eclipse any production ever previously submitted to the public, and the completeness of the whole affair will greatly surpass all former efforts.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 7, Pantomime, MOTHER BUNCH; or, The Man with the Hatch. Mr. G. H. Maederott, Albert and Edmonds Troupe, Laurence Family. Messrs. Cruikshanks, Wilton, Mosedale, Wright, &c.; Mesdames Marie Loftus, Lizzie Beaumont, Blanche Fenmore, the Claremonts, Mmes. Siddons.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, the grand new Pantomime, SIBHEAD THE SAILOR. Messrs. Rose Lee, Howes, Conway, Rayner, Gerard, Brunton, Hunt, and Lucy Mills; Messrs. Henry Nordblom, E. Wilmore, Ellis, Westbourne, Vincent, A. Glover, and John Barman.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Daily during Next Week, GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, produced under the direction of Mr. W. E. Osman and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Gorgeous Scenery and Transformation by Mr. F. Fen-ton. Music by Mr. Oscar Barrett. Characters by Paul Martinetti, Messrs. H. Proctor, W. Graham, J. Francis, W. Blewitt, Don Lorenzo, G. Aytoun, the celebrated Zetso, &c.; Misses Marie Longmore, Kate Newton, Behrens, Florence and Gertrude Fancourt, Beckett, Kate Heath, Haifa, Page, Lennon, &c. Principal Dances, Miss Lillie Lee. Harlequinade by Paul Martinetti and Troupe. Dresses by Mr. Stinchcombe. Limelight by Mr. A. Morgan. Ballet under direction of Mr. Paul Valentine. Assistant stage-manager, Mr. Heard. Seats, 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. Admission to Palace One Shilling Daily (Saturday included), or by Season Ticket.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Pantomime Daily at 4, HOP O' MY THUMB, written by Frank W. Green. Produced by George Conquest, jun., who will play the giant, Ogriphous. Transformation, Ballet, and Palace set scenes by Grive and Son; Grand Panoramas, 100ft. long. "The Road to Ogrieland," and other scenery, by Rogers and Son; Ballets by Mmes. Katti Lanner and National School for Dancing. The music by Meyer Lutz. Free seats everywhere. Free retiring and reading room.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyl-street, Oxford-circus.—CHARLES HENGLER'S unrivalled EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening, at 7.30, GRAND MATINEES Daily, until further notice. Open at Two, commence at 2.30. Box-office open at the Cirque daily from Ten to Four.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, open for four weeks only.—The Institution having been sold, it will be positively and finally close on the 21st January. Until then, a most varied and attractive programme will be presented daily, including new Musical, Optical, Magical, and Popular Scientific Entertainments, as well as a réchauffé of very many of those that have delighted its audiences during the last 20 years. The Institution remains open from 12 till 10, with a continuous series of Entertainments, and without any extra charges. Distributions of Gifts from the Christmas Tree to every juvenile visitor, on Wednesday afternoons. Admission 1s.; children under ten, 6d. Manager, Mr. James Howell.

LATEST NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.

The *Official Messenger* to-day contains the text of the Imperial Ukase relative to the adjustment of the land redemption payments by the peasants, the substance of which was telegraphed yesterday. It also announces the definite appointment of M. Bunge as Minister of Finance, and General Vannovsky as War Minister, and the promotion of Vice-Admiral Possiet, Minister of Ways and Communications, to the rank of Admiral.

MADRID, Jan. 13.

Señor Nocedal, the Ultramontane Deputy, and several of the Spanish Bishops, are organising a pilgrimage to Rome on a large scale.

The Pope has signified his approval in writing, and the Minister of the Interior has promised not to offer any obstacle if the pilgrims engage to abstain from any political manifestations in Rome. An undertaking has accordingly been given to this effect.

We have reason to believe that, in the event of the *clôture* being established in the House of Commons, the Conservative majority in the House of Lords will in future, unhesitatingly exercise its undoubted right of freely and promptly rejecting any measure which may have passed the Lower House without fair and adequate discussion.

We understand that it is now definitely decided that, in the event of the Lord Chancellor's resignation, he will be succeeded by Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Forster may perhaps in that case be transferred to the Home Office.

We recently announced a considerable improvement in the health of the Lord Chancellor. His Lordship is not yet able to resume his judicial labours, and it is still feared that his strength will be insufficient to carry him through the work of the coming session.

We hear that the appearance, on a recent occasion, of the Prime Minister at an Anabaptist conventicle in the South of London has been received by his High Church supporters—some of them being among his oldest friends—with feelings of the most painful surprise and regret.

We commented some weeks ago on the unprecedented neglect of the Prime Minister to summon meetings of the Cabinet. Since the beginning of the Parliamentary recess, only two Cabinet Councils have been held besides the special Council summoned in October, immediately before the arrest of Mr. Parnell. The course adopted is, as we have said, absolutely unprecedented. In former years it has been quite usual to hold six or seven Councils before Christmas and about ten in January. We do not pretend, however, to explain the extraordinary dislike of the Radical Ministers to meet each other.

Our Radical contemporary, the *Daily News*, "understands that the repeated disclosure and publication of confidential documents and other breaches of official good faith have engaged the attention of the Cabinet, and that the matter will be investigated by a Ministerial Committee, with a view to the prevention of similar offences in future." On this we can only observe that, perhaps it is high time that some notice should be taken of a state of things which, for a long time past, has been certainly remarkable and perhaps scandalous. It would be interesting to know whether and how far the President of the Board of Trade can throw any light on the subject, and whether among the "many points" upon which Mr. Chamberlain avows that he "differs from" the Duke of Argyll is to be included the question of the propriety of a Cabinet Minister disclosing Cabinet secrets.

Lord Salisbury has issued invitations to the leading members of the Conservative party in the House of Lords to dine at his residence, Arlington-street, on the 6th of February.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have voted £500 towards the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Defence of Property in Ireland. The fund now amounts to over £15,000.

Yesterday (Friday) was observed generally by the members of the Church of Ireland as a day of humiliation. Special sermons were preached in the churches, and prayers having special reference to the disturbed state of the country were offered. Twenty thousand copies of the form of service were sold. Preaching in St. David's Church, Naas, the Archdeacon of Kildare said it would take long years before the working of evil faction and the cravings of dishonest cupidity would be laid to rest. The neglect of provident foresight, and the casting aside of important but unwelcome duties by all classes, were the sources of the discontent of the country.

Acting upon instructions received from the Home Secretary, Sir William Harcourt, on Thursday night, the authorities at Chatham Convict Prison caused the two farmers, Johnson and Cloves, who were convicted about two years ago at the Stafford Assizes upon the perjured evidence of Isaac Brooks of having mutilated him, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, to be forwarded to Millbank Prison yesterday (Friday), with the view to their ultimate release. The instructions received from the Home Secretary further directed that they should be sent to Millbank Prison in private suits of clothes, in order to remove as speedily as possible the stigma of the convict's garb. The Home Secretary has been in consultation with Mr. Justice Bowen, who tried the poor fellows, and the evidence taken at the trial has been sifted in every possible manner, with the view of testifying the value of the confession of perjury made by Brooks. Mr. Lushington, of the Home Office, has been engaged for several days down in the neighbourhood of the alleged outrage collecting valuable evidence, and on Thursday duly reported the same to the Secretary of State. It is believed that in the course of either to-day or Monday the men will be set free, with some compensatory allowance to start them afresh in life.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Lady Gertrude Pelham, daughter of the late, and only sister of the present, Earl of Yarborough, and Mr. Astley, eldest son of the well-known sportsman, Sir John Astley.

Also between the Earl of Winchelsea and Lady Elizabeth Bryan.

Also between Miss Northcote, daughter of Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Frederick Shelley, brother of Sir John Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, Exeter.

Also between Major the Hon. George Napier, son of General Lord Napier of Magdala, and Alice, only daughter of Mr. James Beech, of Brandon Lodge, Coventry, and The Shawe, Staffordshire.

Also between Mr. Claude Cane, Royal Artillery, and Miss Eva Macintosh.

The *Evening Standard* announces the approaching marriage of Mlle. Jeanne Bonaparte, sister of Prince Roland, with the Marquis of Villeneuve Bargemont.

Early in the coming Session the settlement for the household of Prince Leopold will be introduced, when more than the usual Irish opposition is anticipated. Claremont is to be the residence of the young couple. The place is now in the hands of the decorator and the sanitary engineer. The work is to be completed by March next.

The marriage of Miss Ada Maria Tucker, daughter of Mr. R. Tucker, of North Allington, with Mr. Henry Squire Suttill, son of Mr. Suttill, of West-street and Pymore, was celebrated at Allington parish church on the 5th inst. The bride wore a dress of white cashmere, trimmed with satin and swansdown, and a veil of Brussels lace, with sprays of orange blossoms and azaleas. The bridesmaids were Miss Louie and Miss Norah Tucker, sisters of the bride, and Miss Jane Suttill and Miss Lily Suttill, sisters of the bridegroom, and they were attired in Pompadour satin, with underskirts of pale blue and trimmed with lace, with hats to match, trimmed with dark chrysanthemums. After partaking of the wedding breakfast, the happy pair left by an afternoon train for London. The wedding presents were both numerous and costly, and included a handsome clock and cruet stand, presented the previous evening to Mr. Suttill by the *employés* of the Pymore Mill Company. The event was celebrated at Pymore Mills by the display of a flag on the building and by the firing of a cannon at intervals during the day.

The marriage of Mr. William Atmar Fanning to Miss Winifred de Bathe, daughter of General Sir Henry Percival de Bathe, Bart., took place on Wednesday at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. There was a large attendance of friends, including Professor and Mrs. Huxley, Col. and Mrs. Villiers, Col. Fitzgerald, &c. There was a full choral service, and after the ceremony, at which Canon Farrar officiated, the bride and bridegroom partook of breakfast at the town residence of Sir Henry de Bathe. There were about 150 presents.

A brilliant fancy dress ball took place on Friday, the 6th inst., at the Assembly Rooms, Southsea. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with the staff, arrived shortly after ten o'clock, and brought a large party of friends. The Prince wore the Windsor uniform, and the Princess a splendid costume as Anne of Austria. Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, as a lady of Clan Gordon, wore white, with the Gordon tartan. Lord Henry Gordon Lennox and Lord Albert Seymour were in the uniform of the Warwickshire Hunt. Lady Albert Seymour as La Mascotte. Miss Drummond Wolf wore the pretty dress of a Pyrenean peasant girl, *en flûte*. Miss Cochrane as Morgiana. Lady Langley, Lady Hayes, Lady Cochrane, Hon. Mrs. Foley, Hon. Mrs. Dormer, and many other ladies, appeared as chaperones of the nineteenth century, in ordinary evening dress. An uncommon dress was a peacock, well carried out; another an old English Sunflower; the Ghost of my Great Grandmother was a Court dress, all in white. One dress as Snow Queen was entirely of soft white clouds of tulle, with marabout feathers scattered over and arranged as trimming, with wreath and long veil to match. There were some very uncommon foreign peasant costumes with handsome national jewellery, a Scotch and French Fisherwife, some Dresden China, a Yellow Sèvres, characters from popular plays of the day, and several Gipsies. A Grey Mist was very well arranged, and a Moonlight in dark grey and silver. The gentlemen's costumes were as varied as the ladies.

A successful ball took place at the West Cliff Hotel, Folkestone, on Monday evening. Some of the young ladies wore dresses of tulle or soft silk muslin, with broad sashes of ribbon tied in bows, or loops at the back. Flounced skirts of lace with pointed coat bodices of satin, seemed popular. One lady wore an old-fashioned coat of white and pale blue brocade, with quantities of old Flemish lace as ruffles, and silver buttons over a skirt, composed of alternate white silk, and old lace flounces; a ruche of pale blue edging it all round. A dress of black satin all in one opened over a plaited front of striped black and white moire and satin, and was trimmed with white lace and sprays of black jet. A simple dress of white satin, with a black skirt, had a very broad full ruche of tulle round the edge, with snowdrops put in at distances; a scarf of tulle looped with snowdrops, and a satin bodice trimmed to match. Several ladies wore high dresses, with delicate lace at the throat and wrists, and half-long sleeves. A polonaise of cream Spanish lace, with loops of satin ribbon, was worn over a skirt of black satin, in treble box-plaited flounces; and a similar one in black was very long, and gracefully looped over grey moire, with wide grey and black moire loops.

At Warwick last week no less than three popular and well-attended balls took place in the Shirehall and Court House. On Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., the festivities commenced with the Ladies' Charity Ball, followed on Thursday by the Warwick Town Dispensary Ball, and on Friday by the ball given in connection with the Warwick Fire Brigade. Lady Brooke, the daughter-in-law of the Earl and Countess of Warwick, headed the list of lady patronesses. Among the many lovely toilets worn during the week were a great many cream and white, worn with quantities of flowers, and in some cases with jewels. A white dress of alternate plaitings of deep cream lace and white satin, had the bodice which was very long at the back, of moire, with satin sleeves, profusely trimmed with cream lace. On the left side of the bodice, and also on the head, was a

tuft of cream marabout feathers, fastened by a diamond spider; the rest of the ornaments were diamonds. Another white dress had the short skirt of striped moire and satin with a very full ruche of satin and lace edging it, and bodice and paniers of gauze caught up and trimmed with satin; the ornaments were pearls, and the long white gloves were embroidered to match, the fan being headed by a row of pearls finished off with a pearl tassel. A cream dress, composed of full lace flounces, had the broad scarf of cream plush, caught back at one side with sunflowers and brown leaves; the lace bodice with short sleeves was trimmed to match; the large cream silk fan had painted sunflowers on it. A very handsome dress was of silver and grey satin brocade looped over a grey satin skirt with large artificial plush clematis flowers of a deep shade of violet; a single flower, mounted on a bow of old lace was worn in the hair, and the ornaments were amethysts and diamonds. A deep red tulle and satin dress was trimmed in a very uncommon way with large begonia leaves, deftly introduced among the bouillonés in front. A black lace and satin dress had a scarf of gold embroidery draped across it, caught up with gold coil and tassels; the revers of the coat bodice and half-long sleeves were of the same brocade. A dress of the palest shade of green gauze had the bodice and scarf of dark green satin, with large single white lilies. A costume of white lace and kilted black and white silk had very large clusters of deep red chrysanthemums put in at one side in cascades of lace, and also on the bodice.

The second ball which has taken place of recent years in connection with the Atherstone Hunt was held at Merevale Hall last week, Mr. W. S. Dugdale placing his residence at the disposal of the committee. There were some handsome dresses, among others a cardinal satin, trimmed with white lace, and diamond ornaments; a white satin, with a beautiful scarf of red flowers embroidered on white satin; a pretty white tulle, trimmed with pale blue moire; a black tulle, with black and gold sash; a beautiful pale blue and silver brocade. Most of the young ladies wore dresses of white tulle, with satin or moire bodices and sashes, trimmed with flowers. Nearly all the gentlemen were in their red hunt coats, which added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene.

The marriage of Miss Ethel Maud Fetherstonhaugh, second daughter of Mr. R. Fetherstonhaugh, to George Murray, third son of the late Mr. James Farquharson, of Invercauld, N.B., took place at Moreton, Dorset, on the 4th. The grounds of Moreton and the approaches to the church had been gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, and arches. The bride, escorted by her father, Mr. R. Fetherstonhaugh, wore a cream brocade satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and wreath of orange blossoms, fastened by a diamond sash on one side and with an arrow on the other, and was attended by two bridesmaids in cream llama dresses, with peacock-blue trimmings, and bonnets to match. The bride and bridesmaids carried beautiful bouquets, given by the bridegroom, and each wore brooches in the shape of a thistle.

Lady Williams Wynn gave a ball at Wynnistay, on the 6th inst., in celebration of her daughter's *début*, which was very brilliant, and kept up till an advanced hour. A blue satin dress, richly trimmed with Brussels lace, was worn with fine diamonds; a pink dress had revers of chocolate satin brocade on the skirt, and a coat bodice of the brocade; Mrs. Kynaston Mainwaring wore splendid diamonds; a crystal-spangled tulle was worn over satin, and had a bodice and tunic of satin, edged with a fringe of frosted snowdrops; the tunic was looped high on the left side with a large bouquet of the same flower. A very dark bottle-green tulle had the front formed of bouillonés over which fell fringes of Christmas roses; the bodice was of satin broché, cut as a low square, and almost without sleeves. A dark brown velvet was handsome, relieved by bands of fine old rose point laid on pink satin; roses and diamonds formed the headdress, and diamonds were also worn along the top of the low square bodice. Lady Williams Wynn wore a beautiful dress of yellow satin, trimmed with lace and garlands of shaded tea-roses; splendid diamonds. Seven hundred people were present.

Mrs. Goodrich Allfrey gave a grand ball at her residence, Wokefield Park, on the 6th inst., and it was largely attended by the principal residents of the county of Berks, of which Major Allfrey is High Sheriff. Dancing took place in the library, and the supper was served in the dining-room on small tables. Messrs. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, and the ball was kept up till shortly after three. Members of Mr. Hargreaves', Mr. Garth's, and other neighbouring hunts wore their red coats. The hostess wore a dress of stamped white velvet, arranged with satin; handsome diamond stars. Mrs. Walter, of Bearwood, wore green velvet, trimmed with point lace; fine diamonds. Mrs. Benyon wore black and shaded red satin, with diamond ornaments. Mrs. John Hargreaves wore green satin, with green crystal embroidered beads and beetles' wings; Miss Amy Hargreaves, white satin, ornamented with seed pearls; Mrs. Tull, violet velvet, embroidered with white bugles. Miss Scobell wore old-gold tulle. Miss Storor white tulle, spotted with pearls; and the Misses Benyon (2) pretty simple dresses of white tulle, arranged with numerous bunches of white daisies. The Misses Rickman wore very pretty dresses.

Mrs. Benyon gave a ball at Englefield, Berks, on Thursday, the 5th inst., and it was most numerously attended. Messrs. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance. The dresses worn were some of them very handsome. Mrs. Benyon's dress was one of these; the bodice and train were of dark heliotrope, brocade with gold-coloured flowers, and the petticoat of gold-coloured satin, trimmed with gold lace; diamond tiara and diamond stars. Lady Lloyd Lindsay wore a dress of velours ciselé on a white satin ground; diamonds, and one red rose in the hair. Lady Mildmay wore chocolate brocade arranged with blue, and trimmed with fine Mechlin lace. Miss Mildmay wore white tulle and satin, garland of roses across the front. Mrs. Cosmo Bonar wore striped white moire and satin, the petticoat covered with beautiful Brussels lace, and wreaths of shaded roses. Mrs. Walter wore silver-grey brocade satin, trimmed with chenille fringe; wreath and bouquet of red flowers and maidenhair fern. Miss Walter wore white tulle, the bodice and sash of thick white corded silk; scarf and veils of tulle spotted with chenille, and bouquets of pale

pink chrysanthemums. The Misses Benyon's dresses were of white tulle, with bodices and trimmings of white moire, and exquisite sprays of painted velvet and satin caladium leaves. Mrs. Edward Walter wore embroidered ivory satin, trimmed with ruby satin and shaded ribbons; head-dress of ruby and pale pink feathers. Miss Hornby wore white satin and tulle, with trimmings of peacock's feathers. The Misses Hargreaves wore dresses of white tulle, with bodices of gold brocade, and scarves and veils of tulle, spotted with gold. Miss Laura Walter wore white satin and tulle, trimmed with pearl fringe. Miss Farrar and the Misses Critchley and Miss Scobell wore white, as did many of the young ladies; but one or two wore pale pink.

A dance was given on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Dickson, of Hartam Park, Wilts. The guests numbered one hundred and sixty, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Methuen, Lady and Miss Hicks-Beach, and party, Lady and Misses Pore, Lady Neeld, Mrs. Spicer and party, Mr. and Miss Gladstone, Sir Colingwood and Lady Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Beauclerk, Mrs. Burton, Mr. Eaton (60th Rifles), Captain Allen, Mr. Callender, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Fuller and party. The hostess wore a dress of myrtle-green watered silk, with green jet embroidery and diamond ornaments. Among the most effective toilets were a salmon-pink broché, with pearl embroidery; a black tulle and watered silk with steel ornaments; also a dark green and old-gold; a *débutante* wore a combination of pale pink tulle and roses. Dancing was kept up with spirit till a late hour. The floral decorations were most tastefully arranged.

Mrs. Heseltine entertained a large party of children at a fancy dress ball, on the evening of Friday, the 6th inst., at her residence, Red House, Queen's-gate. The decorations of the various rooms are picturesque, and lent themselves happily to the fairylike scenes encountered. There was scarcely an exception to the successful costumes worn by the children. Miss Dorothy Heseltine's dress was of the Holbein period, and consisted of white serge made with long full skirt, a girdle of pearls, and a white plush cap, embroidered with pearls. Two of the sons of the house personated most capably the young Princes in the Tower, and wore black velvet and satin, with caps to match, swords, &c. Two younger children wore costumes of Charles I. period—long satin dresses with exquisite old lace collars, &c. Mrs. Playfair's daughter was costumed as an old Dutch woman. Master Boehm, as page to Charles I., wore ruby satin slashed with white satin, and trimmed with gold braid; a hat and feather to match. Miss Du Maurier wore a becoming dress, a red petticoat, black velvet jacket, three-cornered hat, and powdered hair. The two Misses Cazenove were attired à la Watteau in pale blue satin petticoats, broché silk sashes and powdered hair, with pearls and roses entwined. A small Q.C., with wig and gown, and a Pierrot, with every detail carried out most perfectly, attracted much admiration. Not the least interesting scene in this pretty entertainment were the quadrilles, in which all the children who danced them were dressed in the Holbein period.

The Wrexham County Ball took place on the 4th inst., and was very numerously and fashionably attended, large parties coming from all the neighbouring houses. It was the occasion of the *début* of Miss Williams Wynn, eldest daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, and she opened the ball with the Mayor of Wrexham. There were some very pretty dresses, white being much in favour. A dress of white tulle of dancing length had the front drawn into tiny coquilles, with pearl beads; the low bodice and paniers were of broché satin, with handsome pearl fringe. A white dress had a deep flounce of tulle at the bottom of the skirt, headed by a plaiting of satin, above which was a thick garland of blush roses, with shaded velvet leaves veiled with crystal spangled tulle, having the effect of dewdrops, buds and leaves fell as a fringe on the flounce, the back of the skirt was formed of clouds of tulle, the broad sash striped moire and satin. The low bodice, which was pointed back and front, was of moire; a spray of blush roses was worn on the shoulder, and another in the hair. A very handsome dress was of grey brocade, richly trimmed with lace and silver passementerie. It was open over a petticoat of rose-coloured satin, on which was displayed some very fine old *binche* lace, put on without any fulness; handsome diamonds were worn with this. Lady Williams Wynn wore cardinal satin, trimmed with lace and fine diamonds.

The annual County Hospital Ball at Winchester was held at the Guildhall on the 10th, and was attended by about two hundred. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and the music, which was provided by the band of the Hants Militia, was almost hidden by beautiful palms and shrubs. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit. The company included members of most of the leading county families. There were some very pretty toilets, the majority being white, amongst which we remarked a very bouffante white tulle with low round bodice of brocade, trimmed with pearls and lilac, the front of the skirt a mass of white lilac tied on one side with long bow and ends of white satin ribbon; the wearer carried a large bouquet. Another white toilet was composed of a tulle skirt with many frills, and trimmed with white satin, the bodice covered with jet beads; diamond star in the hair. A brown tulle, very bouffante, was worn with an iridescent brown jet bodice, with bouquet of crimson flowers on the left shoulder. A very handsome Venetian red brocade was worn with beautiful lace and brown foliage. Several black toilets were worn with coloured flowers.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY.

Consols closed for money at 100½ to 100½ and 100½ to 100½ for the account.

The Pope, who has been slightly indisposed, is now reported to be well. He is engaged writing a long Encyclical, to be published about Easter, closing the Jubilee Year and setting forth to the Episcopacy the present situation of the Papacy.